OLD HOUSES AND FAMILIES

OF

CARLISLE, MASS.

BY

MARTHA FIFIELD WILKINS

With Contributions and Compilations

By Old Inhabitants

And Other Interested Persons

Illustrated with 495 Photographs

Presented to the Town of Carlisle

Through the Trustees of the Gleason Public Library

April 19, 1941

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CARLISLE, MASSACHUSETTS

Made up of portions of Concord, Acton,

Chelmsford and Billerica

Set off as a District

April 19, 1754

and turned back

Oct. 6, 1756

Set off as a second District

April 28, 1780.

Carlisle became a Town

Feb. 18, 1805.

180 Houses in Carlisle in 1930

208 Houses in Carlisle in 1940

REVISIONS
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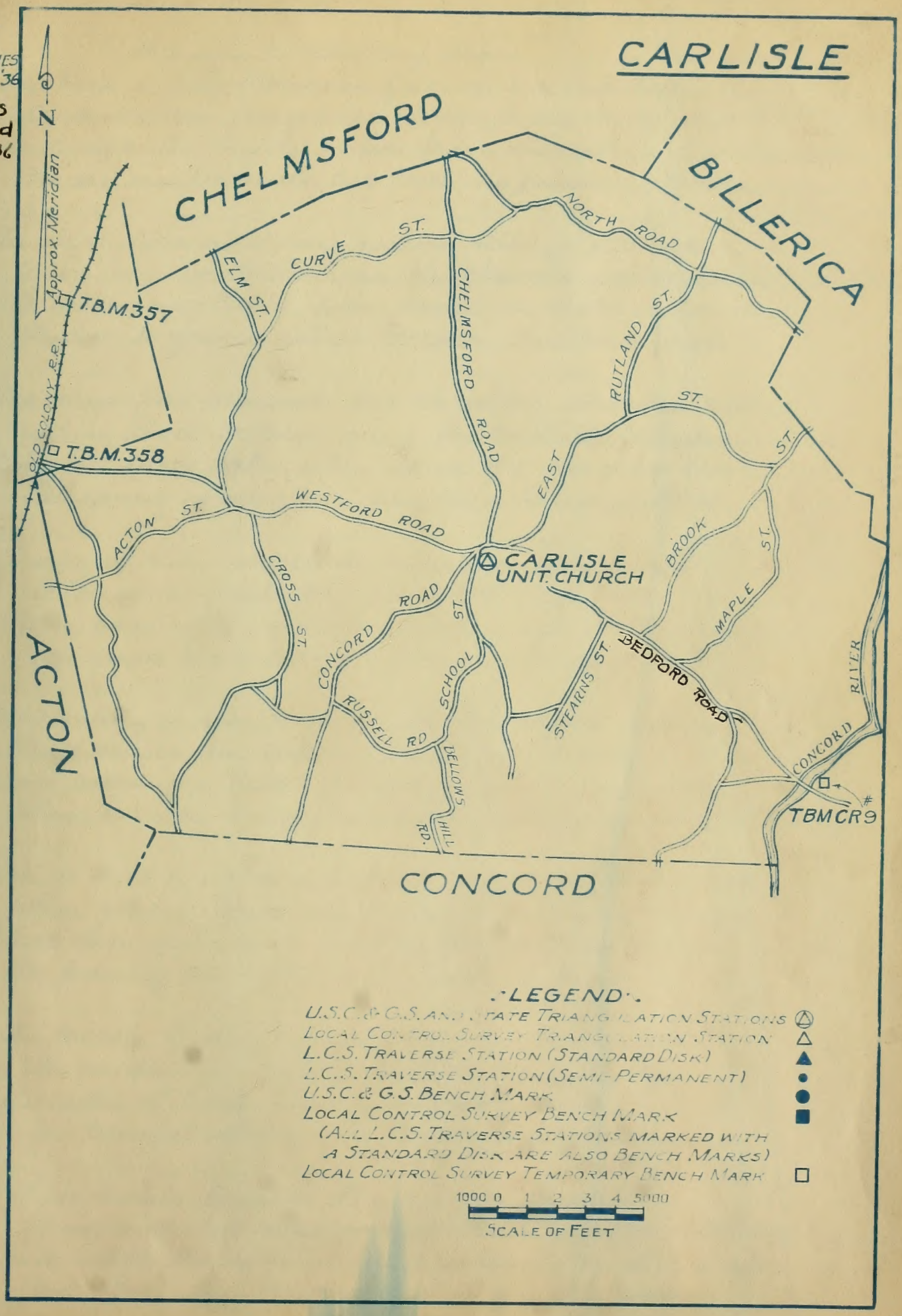


·LEGEND·

U.S.C. & G.S. AND STATE TRIANGULATION STATIONS
LOCAL CONTROL SURVEY TRIANGULATION STATION
L.C.S. TRAVERSE STATION (STANDARD DISK)
L.C.S. TRAVERSE STATION (SEMI-PERMANENT)
U.S.C. & G.S. BENCH MARK
LOCAL CONTROL SURVEY BENCH MARK
(ALL L.C.S. TRAVERSE STATIONS MARKED WITH A STANDARD DISK ARE ALSO BENCH MARKS)
LOCAL CONTROL SURVEY TEMPORARY BENCH MARK

1000 0 1 2 3 4 5000
SCALE OF FEET

Haunts to memory dear.
The rose which blossoms fair on Carlisle hill
And scatters fragrance through the dewy morn
And sips the misty vapor from the rill,
Hides underneath her leaf no piercing thorn.

In that dear spot my native village stands
Where our forefathers in the church yard sleep;
Oft times my heart, from home in distant lands,
Thither to graves where Sorrow's children weep.

On that fair mound, two churchly steeples rise;
Within those belfries, ring the calls to prayer;
Soft toll those bells, when some old neighbor dies;
The young and aged pay due homage there.

Proud of their martial ancestors who fought
At Concord, Lexington, and Bunker Hill,
These sons with monumental shafts well might
Keep green their record; 'tis our Country's will.

How many a son, to grasp earth's fame, aspires,
And crave his father's honor for his own;
Time wears no heart from love of ancient sires,
Whose names have faded from the moss-worn stone.

Hail to brooks, woods, and hills, our childhood mates,
Whose echoes back my wakeful memory brings;
I love those green vales where our cottage gates
As proudly stood as castle halls of kings.

The breath of playing zephyrs, oh, how sweet!
The murmurs of the brooklet passing by,
As notes of harp and viol softly meet
In tuneful strains of charming melody.

Sit we awhile beneath the sylvan shade
Of ancient Elm now gnarled and warped with age,
And watch the sunbeams dancing o'er the glade
And glean the lessons of this mystic page.

Dr. Francis Mansfield.

Carlisle Center

Before 1868.

The old spire on the First Parish Church which had stood for fifty-seven years, was substituted, in the year 1868, by the present one.

The belfry on the Congregational Church was replaced by a spire in 1882.

Indian History-

By Alice French-

When the English settlements first commenced in New England, the Massachusetts Indians were one of the five principal nations of Indians. They lived north of the Charles River and west of Massachusetts Bay. North of this nation the Pawtuckets lived. The boundaries and rights of these nations are not clearly known. At the commencement of the seventeenth century these five nations were able to bring 18000 warriors into the field, but about the year 1612 they were visited with a pestilential disease whose horrible ravages reduced their number to about 1800. This great mortality was received by the first Pilgrims as the accomplishment of one of the purposes of the Divine Providence by preparing a place of peace for the persecuted Christians of the old world. This event no doubt greatly eased the labor of settlements.

Musketaquid, the original Indian name of Concord and Concord River for a long time before it was settled by our fathers, had been one of the principal villages of the Massachusetts tribe. Musketaquid was formed of two Indian words, moskelt, signifying grass, and ohkeit, signifying ground, and unitedly, "grass-ground." This was applied to the land near the river, as indicating its character, or to the river itself, in which case it would mean "grassy brook."

Nanepashemet was the great king or sachem of these Indians. His place of residence was in Medford, near Mystic Pond. His house was built on a large scaffold six feet high, and on the top of a hill. Not far off he built a fort with palisadoes 30 or 40 feet high, having but one entrance, over a bridge. This also served as the place of his burial, he having been killed about 1619. He left a widow Squaw Sachem, and five children. Squaw Sachem succeeded to all the power and influence of her husband, as the queen of the tribe. Her power was so much dreaded, when she was first visited by the Plymouth people in 1621, that her enemies, the sachems of Boston and Neponset, desired protection against her, as one condition of submission to the English. She afterwards married the priest of the tribe.

The situation of Musketaquid, though then considered far in the interior and accessible only with great difficulty, held out strong inducements to form an English settlement, and

early attracted the attention of adventurous Pilgrims. Extensive meadows bordering on rivers and lying adjacent to upland plains, have ever been favorite spots to new settlers. The great fields extending from the meadows into the present limits of Bedford and the extensive tract between the two rivers, contained large quantities of open land which bore some resemblance to the prairies of the West. These plains were annually burned or dug over, for the purpose of hunting and the rude culture of corn. The open meadows then produced even larger crops and of better quality than they do now; promised abundant support for all necessary stock of the farm yard. These advantages were early made known to the English emigrants.

Tradition says that the first settlement was planned in England. It is thought that a man named William Wood might have come to Concord in 1633 and promoted its settlement by his representations after his return from America to England. This settlement must have been effected in conjunction with others who were residents of the colony for it was formed on a large scale and under the highest anticipations of success. This town was the first in New England which was settled above tide waters and was then represented to be "away up in the woods" being bounded on all sides by Indian lands.

The uniform custom of the early settlers of the Massachusetts Colony was first to obtain liberty of the government to commence a new settlement, and afterwards to acquire a full title to the soil by purchase, of the Indians. The first undertakers had this town granted them by the General Court at its session at New-Town (Cambridge) Sept. 2 - 1635, under the following Act of Incorporation — " It is ordered that there shall be a plantation att Musketaquid, and that the inhabitants thereof shall have three yeares imunities from all public charges except trainings and that 6 myles of land square shall belong to it. Further that the name of the place is changed and hereafter to be called Concord."

Concord is said by tradition to have been given on account of the peaceable manner in which it was obtained from the Indians. Other historians say it obtained its name from the Christian union and concord existing at the commencement of the settlement.

The General Court gave Concord liberty to purchase land of the Indians. Accordingly land was purchased and satisfactory

compensation made, Aug 5- 1637, the Indian deed deposited in the Secretary's office in Boston. Tradition has handed down the fact that the purchase took place under a large oak which was standing in front of the Middlesex Hotel, and called after one of the oldest settlers, Jethro's tree, and which is said to have been used in early times as a belfry on which the town bell was hung. The Indians received wampum peage (which was money made of shells strung on strings and valued by the fathom at 5 s.) hatchets, hoes, knives, cotton cloth and shirts, for this tract of land.

In 1654 Concord contained a foot company and part of a horse company. In this year the United Colonies against Ninigret, principal Sachem of the Naragauset Indians, undertook an expedition when 250 foot and 40 horsemen were raised under Major Willard of Concord as commander-in-chief. Several Concord troops accompanied him, and this was the first time that our early settlers were engaged in war.

At Wamesit, Naskoba, Okommokamsit and several other places near the frontier, English settlements were incorporated Indian towns containing, in 1676, about 500 inhabitants, including women and children, who had embraced Christianity and were friendly to the whites. At length jealousies arose among the unfriendly Indians against these and the whites, and Philip, the bold chief of the Wampanoags at Mount Hope, determined to destroy their infant settlements, and exterminate the inhabitants. To aid him in this barbarous conspiracy, he endeavored to obtain the alliance of all the neighboring tribes and in most cases he effected his designs.

The government ordered that garrison houses should be erected in the several towns, or that dwelling houses already built should be fortified, to serve as a kind of fortress into which the inhabitants, by districts or companies, might collect at night, or in the case of attack. Houses were also erected for the accomodation of military watches, which were maintained in each town to perform patrol duty and forewarn the inhabitants of danger. There are a number of garrison houses in Carlisle. There is one within half a mile of my home which is lined with brick. Nearby is also an entrenchment in a swamp which is lined with bricks, supposed to have been a place of refuge against the Indians.

A large number of men from Concord took part in the wars of William and Mary, and of Queen Anne, and in the various expeditions against the Indians from 1688 to 1740. It is known that Isaac Wilkins went from Carlisle to Louisburg, 1756

Anecdote of Indian History in Carlisle.

The last Indian in Carlisle met a sad fate. He lived in the woods near Chelmsford. One night he came to a house within a quarter of a mile from the centre of the town, and prowled around making a noise similar to that made by swine. The owner at first thought the swine were loose, but his wife was very cautious and thought it might be an Indian and advised her husband not to go downstairs without being armed. So he got his gun but thought he would look out of the chamber window before going downstairs, to see if he could discover the cause of this noise. To his surprise he discovered an Indian under his window. He aimed his gun, and fired, the shot entering the Indian's throat.

The above story was related to Miss Alice French by early Carlisle residents. (Told by Mrs Susan Lawrence of Stow, Mass, a native of Carlisle, and aunt to Miss French)

Mr Benjamin Lincoln Smith of Concord is authority for the statement that an Indian camp site is to be found south of the Bedford bridge on the Carlisle side, on land of Mr. Mason Garfield, on a rise of land between the cross-road and the river, not far from the bridge.

Mr. Edgar St. Clair Davidson collected quite an assortment of Indian spear and arrow heads from the ground on and near which his house stands near Green Cemetery. In digging his cellar and improving his land he has found most of them, giving rise to the thought that at some remote time there was an Indian camp on this spot. There are many small arrow heads of white quartz, made for shooting birds, larger ones of several other kinds of stone, some scrapers for cleaning flesh from hides, and chips of many sizes. This collection is now owned by the Carlisle Historical Society.

The Tinder Box.

A description of the old time contrivance for making fires, from an article in an old scrapbook.

"Without it there would have been no light or fire; with it, there were, after a time, light and fire and a certain amount of safety. No child could burn down a house or burn itself to a cinder with a tinder box. It was, in fact, a task beyond the reach of most children to strike a light. First of all, the rags had to be got and burned into tinder. This tinder was put into a large round tin box big enough for a pie dish. Then a piece of jagged flint had to be got, and a thing called 'a steel' which might have been the remains of an old horse-shoe, had to be purchased; the flint, struck edge way on the steel, sent sparks into the tinder, which smoldered and prepared itself for the matches. The matches were a formidable bundle of thin strips of wood, diamond pointed at the ends and dipped in brimstone."

The Blood Farms.

A series of excerpts from town histories describing the Blood Farms and matters concerning them. As these farms covered a large part of the area of Carlisle they should be of special interest to us now. The Bloods were among the very earliest settlers and a few of their descendants through the female lines, are in Carlisle today.

From Biographical Review—
The Bloods:— "The first American ancestor was James Blood, who settled in Charlestown, Mass. in 1630, and afterward removed to Concord, Mass. He is said to have been a brother of the notorious Colonel John Blood of Cromwell's time. Richard, son of James, was one of the first proprietors of Groton, Mass. The Bloods were long-lived people." (p. 401)

From Shattuck's History of Concord, p. 364.
James Blood came to Concord in 1639, said to have been a brother to Col. John Blood, known in English history for his designs on Charles II. He had a great estate; died Nov. 17-1683. His wife Ellen, 1674. They left

1. Mary, who married Lt. Simon Davis; and four sons—
2. Richard, one of the first settlers and largest proprietors of Groton; left several children whose descendants have been numerous in that town and vicinity.
3. John, unmarried, found dead in the woods with his gun in his hand, Oct. 30-1692. He and his brother Robert sold a cottage in Puddington, Nottingham County, England 1649, when they were in Concord. They owned over 2000 acres of land, including Bloods' Farms, which fell to Robert's children.
4. James, married Hannah, daughter of Oliver Purchis of Lynn, 1657; lived where Rev. Dr. Ripley lives (Concord); deacon in the church; died Nov. 26-1692; she died 1677; left an only child Sarah who married William Wilson.
5. Robert, lived on his "farm"; married Elizabeth, daughter of Major Simon Willard, April 8-1653; he died Oct. 27-1701; she, Aug. 29-1690; had twelve children:—

Mary, Elizabeth, Sarah, Robert, Simon, Josiah, John, Ellen, Samuel, James (grandfather of Thaddeus Blood, Esq) Ebenezer and Jonathan.

From Hazen's History of Billerica, p. 123.
"The Indian Deed of territory of Billerica is to be found in Middlesex Records, Vol IX, p. 274." The date of this deed is 5 June, 1685. A conflict of claims as to the bounds of the town on the west side of Concord River had arisen. The bounds from the grant from the General Court were obscure, and in 1684 the Bloods had obtained an Indian deed to quite a large tract, claimed also by Billerica, in the vicinity of the present Carlisle Village. The line described in the deed to Blood was "to begin at the north corner of Mr. Allen's farm" or not far from opposite the Two Brothers rocks, "to begin to state a straight line over the highest place of the great hill, called by ye Indians Puckatasset, till it comes to Chelmsford line," including all the land between the Blood's farms and Chelmsford line, "till it come to a little brook at Concord Village (now Acton line) and so down to the great river by Concord old bounds."

From Shattuck's History of Concord, p. 14.
Grants from the General Court, at its session at New Town (Cambridge).
Referring to the "Two Brothers" rocks, now in Bedford. "The Governor's lot (Gov. Winthrop) lay southerly, and the deputy Governor's (Thomas Dudley) northerly of those rocks (Gov. 1200 acres, deputy Gov's 1000 acres) and they were divided by a little brook which may now be seen a short distance below Carlisle bridge (May 1638) In Nov. 1639, 500 acres of land were granted to Increase Nowell, Esq. "on the north side of the bounds of Concord, beyond the river against the Governors 1200; and 500 acres to the Rev. Thomas Allen of Charlestown, on the north side of Mr. Nowell's; and Oct. 7-1640 to the Rev. Thomas Weld of Roxbury 533 acres, next to Mr. Allen's. Another tract of 400 acres was also granted to Mr. Atherton Hough. All these lands were sold about 1650 to John and Robert Blood, and comprised what was afterward known as the Blood's Farms, which became a

part of Concord.

From Hazen's History of Billerica, p. 14.

"Blood, John and Robert, brothers, were sons of James of Concord. They bought, early, the extensive grants made by the General Court to Mr. Increase Nowell and Rev. Thomas Allen of Charlestown, and Mr. Atherton Hough of Boston. These farms were west of Concord River, and below Concord "old line", and for some years their civil relations were uncertain. Committees to "perambulate" the town lines, went over the line with the Bloods, but they were among the persons whose taxes were in default, after the troubles of 1676 and were ordered by the General Court to pay them to Billerica. A few years later they made an agreement with Concord, and were afterwards held by that town. John was not married, and died 1692, Oct. 30. Robert married Elizabeth Willard, daughter of Major Simon Willard and had 12 children, but none of their births are recorded in Billerica."

From Hazen's "Billerica" - p. 113.

"In 1675 during the Indian wars, John Blood and Robert Blood, were two of the four families who "departed the town" (Billerica) but should pay their war tax there But the Blood brothers, notwithstanding this decision, seem to have been doubtfully attached to Billerica, and were soon after recognized as belonging to Concord."

From Hazen's "Billerica", p. 79.

"In 1665, Danforth surveyed and mapped Blood's farm, and his description was produced in a controversy which arose in 1683 (Mass. Archives). As the result of Blood's controversy with Concord, at this time, he and his farms should henceforth belong to Concord."

From Acton History, p. 275.

"The section lying in the southeast part of the "village" as it was then called (Concord), nominally containing 1000 acres, but actually containing more than that number, was granted to Major Willard (Simon Willard) for the benefit of the

Iron Works, and known as the Iron-Work Farm. This was conveyed to James Russell, Esq. of Charlestown when Mr. Joseph Sherman was employed as an assistant in the business, and by him 600 acres of it were sold in 1701 to Samuel and Ephraim Jones, and Jonathan Knight, together with all his right in the Village, for £ 150. This tract and another northerly, conveyed by deeds from the Indians in 1684 already given the grants to Joseph Wheeler in 1660, to Major Willard in 1655 in the north part and the half of Nashoba purchased by the Hon. Peter Bulkley and the Hon. Thomas Henchman in 1686, covered much more land than is now included in Acton. Littleton took a part near Nagog Pond, and Westford and Carlisle a large tract in the north and northeasterly sections. Considerable difficulty arose between the proprietors of the Village and those of individual grants included in the above described lands, concerning boundary lines. The heirs of Robert Blood inherited the Willard farm. Their title was however doubted, and after perplexing controversies and law suits, it was finally adjusted about 1710.

From Hazen's "Billerica", p. 77.

"Major Willard's farm was one of the Blood farms. The Bloods had made an exchange of land with Billerica, and this controverted line (uncertain bounds of Maj. Willard's farm) was included in the exchange. Major Willard's farm of 1000 acres, which had been given by him to Robert Blood who married his daughter, was located north of Concord line and on both sides of the present boundary between Acton and Carlisle. It bounded Billerica on the west." (1693 or 4)

Line between the Towns of Chelmsford and Carlisle
(Waters' "Chelmsford", p. 472)

Beginning at the corner of Billerica, Carlisle and Chelmsford, a rough granite monument, triangular in section, marked BC and situated in low land 16 feet east of an angle in a wall at the southEasterly corner of a wood-lot, about ½ mile southwest of the Billerica-Chelmsford road; thence north 74°, 04′ west 3,863 feet to corner 1, a rough granite monument marked CC and situated 23 feet west of the center of a cart-path at the northEasterly base of a thickly wooded hill, and about ½ mile east of the intersection of Carlisle road with Lowell street, Carlisle or Concord street, Chelmsford; thence south 70°, 55′ west 6,274 feet to corner 2, a granite monument marked CC and situated in woodland 15 feet southeast to an extensive stone pile, and about 200 feet west of the road leading to South Chelmsford; thence south 61°, 21′, west 6,151 feet to the corner of Carlisle, Chelmsford and Westford, a rough granite monument marked CCW and situated in level woodland 58 feet north of the center of a wood road, and about 1,500 feet east of the junction of Acton street with Bear Hill road.

Chelmsford-Carlisle line. Established by Chapter 34 of the acts of 1865.

The Blood Farms.

The lines between Chelmsford, Concord and Billerica, and the farms of John and Robert Blood, were the cause of considerable controversy, which was settled in favor of Billerica. In 1694 a committee was appointed to run the lines between Concord and Chelmsford, Billerica, Wameset and the Blood Farms. Some vacant land was found which the committee claimed the right to grant.

The writer saw some time since in the keeping of Mr. George H. Robbins of Carlisle, four old deeds dated 1666 and 1667, and bearing the signatures of Daniel Gookin and Thomas Danforth, which had to do with the Blood Farms. They were written on parchment, deer-skin or bear-skin, and one of them showed the round hole made by the bullet which killed the animal. One also has a patch sewed on with a raw-hide thong to cover a hole or tear in the skin.

(From History of Chelmsford, by Waters)

" In 1754, Carlisle was a "district"; annexed to Concord two years later, and in 1780, established as a district, made up of parts of Acton, Billerica, Chelmsford and Concord. Carlisle was made a town in 1805.

March 1-1783, David Parker's land was set off from Carlisle and annexed to Chelmsford."

(Water's "Chelmsford, p. 478)

As early as 1650 the lands on the westerly side of Concord River had attracted the attention of the white settlers and in 1652 twenty persons, residents of Woburn and Concord, petitioned the General Court for leave to examine the "lands lying on the other side of Concord River, west." The next year, 1653, others joined them and two petitions were presented to the same General Court, — one by the inhabitants of Woburn and Concord for a "settlement on Merrimack River" and one by John Eliot in behalf of the Indians, for land on "Merrimack River near Paatookett" (Pawtucket) for the establishing of a plantation. May 18- 1653 the General Court passed an order relating to these petitions-

The people of Woburn and Concord were allowed land — some part of it in exchange for land then cultivated by the Indians (on Robbins Hill) if they would clear an equal amount for them. Also Eliot's petition was granted with foregoing provision. If twenty or more families had not settled there within two years the grant would become void. Among the petitioners were:

Benjamin Butterfield	John Baldwinge
John Parker	Richard Greffin
Isaac Leonard	James Blood
James Parker	John Smedley
George Farley	Roger Draper
Thomas Chamberlin	William Fletcher
Joseph Parker	Thomas Adams
John Hosmer	William Hartwell
Jacob Parker	Robert Proctor
Henry Foster	William Butricke
William Chamberlin	Raplis Smedley
Richard Hildreth	Daniel Blodgett
Thomas Briggam	John Hall
	William Hall

Nearly all of these names are now to be found among the inhabitants of Chelmsford and Westford. (Westford was formerly a part of Chelmsford.)

On petition of Major Willard accompanied with the request of Esdras Read, Edward Spalden, William Fletcher and others representing that the plantation contained the required number of inhabitants as conditioned by

the grant, the same was, by the General Court, on May 29-1655, incorporated as the town of Chelmsford-"

(p.90 Illustrated History of Lowell-)

Chelmsford Grantees-

"In the year 1686 an association consisting of fifty members was formed, — they might be termed as "50 Associates-" This association consisted of 'Worshipful Jonathan Tyng, Esq: (of Dunstable) Major Thomas Hinchman, Ensign John Fisk, Sargt. Josiah Richardson (of Chelmsford) Mr. Moses Fisk, Mr. Thomas Clark, Josiah Richardson, Jr., Jerahmeal Bowers, James Richardson Thomas Parker, Solomon Keyes-, Joseph Parker, Sen-, Joseph Hide, Edward Spalding, Sen., Stephen Peirse, Benjamin Parker, Moses Parker, Andrew Spalden, Ebezer Browne, William Underwood, Nathaniel Howard, Junr., Jno. Wright, Junr., John Porrum, Jno. Spalden, Junr., Joshua Fletcher, Benj. Spalding, Joseph Spalding, Joseph Farwell, Solomon Keyes, Senr., Peter Talbot, Jno. Kidder, William Fletcher, Samuel Foster, Junr. Edwd Foster, Sam^ll Foster Senr. Jno. Steevens, Nathaniel Butterfield, Samuel Butterfield, Joseph Butterfield, Jno. Spalden, Senr., Jno. Shipley, Mr. Cornelius Waldo, Senr. George Robbins, Jno. Parker, Jno. Balde, Gorsham Proctor, Peter Proctor, Isaac Parker, Abraham Parker-

Land was deeded to Jonathan Tyng and the 49 others who divided the land among themselves-"

Descendants of many of these families have lived in Carlisle- The George Robbins grant is now within the limits of this town. James Blood was one of the proprietors of the Blood's Farms-

Carlisle.

On April 19-1754, the northerly part of Concord, including Blood's Farms, was incorporated as a district of Carlisle. It was re-annexed to Concord Oct. 6-1756.

On April 28-1780, parts of Acton, Billerica, Chelmsford and Concord were incorporated as a district of Carlisle. A plan of the entire area made by Isaac Foster, and filed with the petition in 1779, corresponding closely to the present outline of the town, except as to certain farms adjoining Concord and Chelmsford. An angle established by the statute at the roadstone northeast of the late John Nickles' house, now John Gallagher's, was not shown on either of the official maps of 1794 or 1830, on file in the Archives.

Parts were annexed to Concord Sept. 12-1780 and May 23-1903; and parts of David Parker's farm were annexed to Chelmsford March 1-1783, and on Feb 17-1865 they were re-annexed to Carlisle.

The district was made a town Feb. 18-1805.

(Archives Division)

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Office of the Secretary

Frederic W. Cook,
Secretary

Boston, January 20, 1936.

Mrs. Benson P. Wilkins,
Rockland Road,
Carlisle, Massachusetts.

Dear Madam:

In response to your letter of January 16, the Legislature of Massachusetts appears to have taken up the matter of valuation of lands etc. in 1801.

If you find in the Carlisle (or Concord or Lowell) Public Library a copy of "Acts and Resolves of Massachusetts, 1800-1801", you will find the report of the "Committee on the General Valuation" beginning on page 516.

On page 521, you will note that at that time the town of Carlisle (established 1780) had one hundred fifty-four polls, and an aggregate valuation of $5,865.19. No details are given.

Very truly yours,

F. W. Cook

AHH/AMM

Frederic W. Cook,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The Arming of Vessels -

Here is a vote which shows how the early town meetings considered national affairs, and apparently had some influence on national decisions -

Carlisle Town Book #3 - p. 86 -

April 19 - 1798 - 4th Article -

"To see if the District will give their opinion respecting the Arming of vessels and act anything respecting the matter which they may think expedient - (p. 85)

4ly - "Voted to chuse a Committee to petition Congress on the Subject of Arming. Voted to chuse three for said Committee. Voted and chose Jonathan Heald Esq. Asa Parlin and Mr. John Jacobs then voted to reconsider all the votes passed upon the fourth article and voted unanimously their Disapprobation of Arming vessels without a dissenting vote."

Qualifications for voting in 1801
as shown in introduction to warrant to Constable for April Meeting (1801) in Carlisle.

"Middlesex ss. To Lt. Daniel Wheat Constable of the District of Carlisle in said County of Middlesex, Greeting –
In the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts you are hereby required to notify and warn the male inhabitants of the said District of Carlisle of twenty-one years of age and upwards having a freehold Estate within the Commonwealth of the annual income of ten Dollars or any estate to the value of two hundred Dollars, and all such as are qualified by Law to vote in town affairs to meet at the Meeting House" etc.

Page 297.:
Preamble to March 1803 warrant.
------- "you are hereby required to notify and warn all the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of said District of Carlisle who are qualified by Law to vote in Town affairs viz: Such as pay to one single Tax besides the poll or polls a sum equal to two thirds of a single poll Tax to meet at the Meeting House."

1806, April Meeting, p. 104.
"To notify and warn the male Inhabitants of said Town being twenty one years of age and resident in said Town for the space of one year next preceding having a freehold estate within said Town of the annual Income of ten Dollars or any estate to the value of two hundred dollars".

Apparently the second paragraph above refers to the ordinary town meeting and those were the necessary qualifications for voting at one of them. They seem to have been voting during those years for Governor at the April meetings and the first and third paragraphs above refer to the extra qualifications necessary to vote for Governor, Lieut. Governor, Senators, Counselors.
Webster's Dictionary says a Freeholder is one who owns
(over)

an estate in fee-simple, fee-tail, or for life; the possessor of a freehold.

Freehold: an estate in real property, of inheritance or for life, or the tenure by which it is held.

Fee-simple: is land which a man holds to himself and his heirs forever, who are called <u>tenants in fee-simple</u>.

Fee-tail is a <u>conditional fee</u> (ownership) or fee-tail, which is limited to particular heirs.

The Population of Carlisle

At different periods, was as follows :—

1790 —	population	555	
1800	"	634	
1810	"	672	
1820	"	681	
1850	"	632	
1890	"	481	
1900	"	480	
1910	"	551	— 138 dwelling houses
1915	"	490	
1920	"	463	
1930	"	569	— 58 farms 180 houses
1935	"	688	

In 1870 — 121 dwelling houses, 324 cows, 121 horses, 23 sheep.

In many of the deeds, surveyors' measures are used which the following table may help to make clear.

7.92	inches	=	1 link
25	links	=	1 rod
4	rods	=	1 chain
10 sq. chains or 160 sq. rods		=	1 acre
640	acres	=	1 sq. mile or section
36 sq. miles (6 miles square)		=	1 township.

Towns settled by Concord families (some persons from what is now Carlisle):

1. Ashby
2. Cummington
3. Fairfield, Conn.
4. Fitchburg
5. Hope, Maine
6. Grafton.
7. Keene, N.H.
8. Lunenburg
9. New Ipswich, N.H.
10. Plainfield
11. Townsend
12. Peterboro, N.H.
13. Temple, N.H.
14. Hillsborough, N.H.

An old Boundary Mark in Carlisle -

From Fletcher's Acton - p. 1.

The Carlisle District of Acton was incorporated as a separate town in 1780.

The Acton - Concord boundary line.

" The Acton boundary extended leads to a heap of lichen-covered boulders, surmounted by a stake." "This ancient monument is near the top of a hill in the south-westerly part of Carlisle and undoubtedly marks the old north-west corner of Concord. It was identified and pointed out to Charles H. Walcott of Concord, on the ground, by Major B. F. Heald, of Carlisle, who says that he has often heard his father and other ancient men, long since deceased, speak of this bound as marking the old Concord corner."

" Everything goes to corroborate this testimony. The place was commonly known by the name of "Berry Corner" and was the original northeast corner of Acton, but in 1780 a portion of that town near this point was included in what was then constituted the District of Carlisle, and subsequently formed a part of the town of the same name. (Carlisle did not acquire all the legal characteristics of a town until Feb. 18 - 1805)."

Concord began legal existence, Sept 2 - 1635, formerly called Musketequid. In 1637 the General Court gave the settlers permission to purchase their lands of the Indians. A powerful tribe, pitifully reduced by war and desease, occupied the region between the Charles and the Merrimack Rivers. Squaw Sachem of Medford, ruled over the remnant; of which Tahattawan, with a few families, lingered near the fishing grounds at Concord. Under a great oak in the public square Simon Willard and others met the Indian chiefs. A few suits of clothes for the head men, some hoes, hatchets, knives, and cloth for their followers, contented them; and a tract, extending three miles, north, east, south and west, corresponding to the original grant, was conveyed."

"The Blood Farms, a tract of two to three thousand acres now in Carlisle, were in 1685 definitely annexed.

" Concord, like other towns, found her rights threatened

by the tyrannical measures of Gov. Andros, and like them, did her part in the revolution which followed, by sending a company to Boston under Lt. John Heald (1686)."

April 1725. "John Lovewell, a hardy and experienced ranger of Dunstable, whose scalping exploits had already noised his fame abroad, marched with forty-six men for the Indian village of Pigwacket, now Fryeburg, Maine. The bounty for Indian scalps was £100. They had a terrible battle and less than twenty came through alive. Of the 34 rangers who went into battle, 7 each were from Groton, Concord, and Dunstable, 5 from Woburn, 2 from Billerica (Lieut. Robbins from Chelmsford) and 1 from Weston. All the officers were from Middlesex County."

Charcoal Burner.

Back of the home of Paul Swanson, Curve Street, and in the woods, not far from the Carlisle Pines, is a pile of stones, built up with care, about four feet square. It is not now on any road, but from early deeds relating to Wheeler and Robbins properties, a road must have existed near this place. Mr. George H. Heald says this was not a bound or corner marker, but was a place where they "burned coal", or, in other words, where they made charcoal. A pile of loose stones, well built up, had a hollow centre in which the charcoal was burned. It was on the property of, and operated by some of the Hutchins family. The burner was near an old road at that time. After being abandoned for charcoal making, it was doubtless filled up with stones.

In 1760 in an old petition (Hazen's History of Billerica, p. 224) giving bounds for Carlisle, it speaks of a "House of William Bonner, standing in the land of Asa Spaulding".

In 1772 a petition includes "house and land of Joshua Monroe, house and land of Amos Kidder, in the south-east, house and land of Nathaniel Hutchinson" and others, of course.

In 1779 were mentioned Lt. Jonathan Spaulding, Lt. Asa Spaulding, John Nickles, Jun. Assachar Andrews, Joseph Hill, Joseph Monroe, Joshua Monroe, Nathan Monroe, John Hury, John Hury, Jun. Aaron Monroe, James Nickles, Joseph Nickles, Jonas Robbins, Asa Spaulding, Jun. all included in Carlisle. Others which should be included were Timothy Crosby, Charles Hans, Ebenezer Hardy, Joseph Osgood, Levi Parker, Nathaniel Parker.

From Hazen's History of Billerica.

New Residents who came into Carlisle
to Reside,
1780, '81, '82, '83, and '84.
Taken from one of the old Town Books.
(p. 41.)

April 30 – 1780, Paul Lamson & Asubah his wife, from Concord.
Ezekiel Chase & Elizabeth his wife, from Nottingham
May 18 – 1780, John Parlin & Rachel his wife, from Concord.
Oct. 4 – 1780, Ebenezer Cory (Cony?) from Chelmsford.
1781, Jesse Corey, from Andover and before then from Chelmsford.
1781, Peter Dunbar & Leaffy his wife, from Stoughton.
April 3 – 1781, Joseph Hosgod & Rebecca his wife, from Billerica.
July 1 – 1781, Samuel Dows & Sarah his wife, from Billerica.
Jan 30 – 1782, Dorothy Taylor (sister to Thomas Hutchins) and children Samuel and Dorothy.
Oct. 19 – 1782, Salli Bradley, who came "natural" from Virginia, but lately from Stoughton,
Sept. 1783, Anna Parlin, daughter of John Parlin of Concord.
Dec. 2 – 1783, Dorothy Taylor, wife of Amos Taylor, and three children, from Concord.
May 18 – 1784 Jacob Reed & Lucy his wife, and daughter Elizabeth, from Chelmsford, taken in by John Robbins.
(Elizabeth later married Benjamin Parker, Oct. 28 1784.
May 24 – 1784, John Reed, and Sarah his wife, and three children, Thankful, Huldah and Lucy, taken in by John Robbins. They came from Westford.
(Huldah later married Isaac King, Mar. 27 – 1807)
April 1 – 1784, Elizabeth Bailey, taken in by Timothy Wilkins, Jr.
April 21 – 1784, Nathaniel Dutton from Billerica, taken in by Lieut. Issachar Andrews (married Rebecca Parker int. Aug. 30 – 1793. She died Jan. 26 – 1809)
Oct. 22 – 1784, Rebeckah Wilson, from Mason, taken in by Lieut. Issachar Andrews (married Daniel Barker of Littleton, at Concord July 28 – 1796)

1792.

The following is the Sum total of the valuations or Ratable articles in the District of Carlisle taken by the assessors of said District agreeable to an act of the General Court in the year 1792.

24 polls from 16 to 21 yrs old.
89 polls Rateable from 21 years old and upward.
33 polls not Rateable
2 polls supported by the District.
70 Dwelling houses
1 ------ work
1 Grist Mill
1 Saw Mill
62 Barns
1 other building worth 5 pounds.
551 pounds Public Securities
26 pounds Cash on hand.
10 ounces of Plate.
409 Acres of Tillage land
2 Bushels of Wheat.
143 " of Rye
117 " " Oats
3986 " " Indian Corn
8 " " Barley
132 " " Peas & Beans, the yearly produce of said tillage land.
302 Acres of English & Upland Mowing.
155½ Tuns upland hay yearly
755 pounds money at interest
777 acres of meadow
486 Tuns of Meadow hay.
887 acres of Pasturing
292 Cows said Pasturing will keep with the after feed.
867 Barrels of Cider can be made yearly.
770 Acres of Woodland.
3633 " " unimproved land.
1164 " " land unimprovable.
160 " " " used for Roads.
80 " " " covered with water

44 Horses.
167 Oxen
327 Steers & Cows 3 years old & upward.
134 Swine six months old & upward.
8182 Acres in the Whole.

Carlisle. B. F. Heald, in Drake's History of Middlesex Co. p. 359.

"Carlisle, in the central part of Middlesex County, is 18 miles north west of Boston and has for its boundaries, Acton and Westford on the west, Chelmsford on the north, Billerica and Bedford on the east, and from the latter of which it is separated by the Concord River —— and Concord on the south.

"Its territory was taken from Concord, Acton, Chelmsford and Billerica, but chiefly from Concord.

An act was passed April 19-1754 setting off that part of the territory asked for, lying north of a certain line, into the District of Carlisle. The District was organized May 3-1754 in the house of Joseph Adams*, (supposed to be the same now owned and occupied by heirs of the late John Melvin) and John Hartwell was chosen district clerk.

The select men were John Green, Joseph Adams, Jonathan Peffer and William Fletcher. Deacon Ephraim Brown was chosen treasurer. The district was dissolved in 1757."

In 1758 Timothy Wilkins gave the land to his neighbors for a lot on which to build a meeting-house. A church was built and it was destroyed by lightning May 26-1810. A second one was completed in 1811.

The town was incorporated April 28-1780 as a second District. The first town officers were:- Phinehas Blood, presiding -

Zebulon Spaulding, clerk
Capt. Samuel Heald, treas.
Select men :- Zebulon Spaulding
Phinehas Blood
Lt. John Heald
Committee of Safety - John Green
Thomas Spaulding
Capt. Israel Heald
Thomas Hodgman
Nathan Monroe
Tithing-men: Nathan Monroe
Lt. Issachar Andrews
Deer-reeve:- Jonas Robbins

* Joseph Adams came from Ipswich Mass to Concord. The block used for printing which he brought from Ipswich is in the Carlisle

Library Historical Room. The house in which he lived is the second house beyond the Carlisle-Concord line, on Lowell St, Concord. It was "raised" according to local tradition, in 1679, the same year and time that two others in the same neighborhood were raised — the Hartwell-Miller house in Carlisle, and another house not in existence today. Many men came to the "raising" to lend their aid in erecting the frame and they did the three in one day. The finishing of each consumed a long time.

History of Carlisle.

By Alice French.
written many years ago.

Carlisle was incorporated as a district of Acton in 1780 and invested with full powers of a town in 1805. Its territory was taken from Concord, Acton, Chelmsford and Billerica, but chiefly from Concord, and its history runs back to a short lived district of the same name. The original desire for founding the district was so that the people might enjoy better facilities for attending religious services, than they could have in their former connection.

The original territory of Concord including several grants, extended over a territory of more than ten miles square. Consequently its inhabitants living near the borders were at an inconvenience to attend the single place of worship which was at the centre. In 1752 the inhabitants of the north part of Concord petitioned that a certain district might be set off into a separate township. But as Concord had within the last twenty years yielded a large portion of her territory to the towns of Bedford, Acton, Lincoln and Littleton, she was in no mood to submit further grants, and rejected the petition. Two years after, a petition was presented to General Court with partial success. An act was passed, April 19, 1754, setting off the portion asked for as a district of Carlisle. This included nearly one third of the limits of the old town. The name was derived from Carlisle in Cumberland County, England, the birthplace and early home of James Adams, known in the early records as "Goodman Adams" who was banished, for political offenses, from England by Oliver Cromwell, about 1640, and was said to have been the first white man who settled within the limits of the district.

The organization of the district took place at a meeting held at the home of Joseph Adams (supposed to be the same as that owned by the heirs of John Melvin) May 3 - 1754 when the district clerk and selectmen were chosen. The people next directed their attention to a site for a meeting house. The subject was brought before a special meeting June 2, where discussion revealed irreconcilable views that ever kept the district in a state of disagreement during its brief existence, and caused its final dissolution. The district then petitioned the General Court that the district might be set back to the town

of Concord with former privileges. After a strong remonstrance an act was passed setting the district back to Concord, and voting that none of its inhabitants should again be set off into a separate town except such as should sign a petition for that purpose.

Notwithstanding the unfortunate ending of their former efforts, but little time passed before the larger part of the inhabitants of the old district with others from adjoining towns, united to obtain a separation from their parent towns and formed an organization which was more likely to be permanent. This time they proposed to fix a site and build their meeting-house before forming their town. In 1758 Timothy Wilkins of Concord, "moved therets," as he tells us in his deed, "by the love and regard he had for the publick worship of God and the good of his nabors and fellow creters" gave a lot of land containing one and one half acres for building a meeting-house. This land is that upon which the Unitarian Church in Carlisle now stands.

After the church was built a petition was presented the General Court asking them to set off a certain district as the District of Carlisle so they could have better opportunity for public worship than they already had. But it was not for twenty years than an act of incorporation was finally obtained. (April 28–1780). The act contained the provision that certain parties living within the limits prescribed by the act, with their farms, should still continue to belong to Concord unless within one year from its passage they should signify in writing to the Secretary of the Commonwealth their choice to belong to Carlisle. These parties never conformed to the conditions and still retained their connection with Concord. This is the cause of that zig-zag line between the two towns that has often tried the patience and skill of surveyors.

At their first town meeting a clerk was chosen, treasurer, selectmen, a committee of safety, tithing men and a deer-reeve. One of the tithing-men was Lieut. Issachar Andrews, who is supposed to be a descendant of Edmund Andros and was a near relative of my great grandmother.

The first year of its corporate existence, the district cheerfully assumed its share of the burdens of furnishing men and means to support the country in its Revolutionary

struggle and continued to do so to its close.

Twenty-six men were raised in about two years for the Continental Army and considerable quantities of beef and clothing were furnished, the whole costing more than $8000. But for all their taxes they never faltered in their allegiance to the government.

From the time of the suppression of Shays Rebellion, the establishment of the government upon a firm basis, and the introduction of a sound currency, the people began to improve. Industry revived, farms and farm buildings were improved and an era of permanent prosperity commenced. Within a few years the district was divided into six squadrons for school purposes and a schoolhouse, rough and rude of course, was built in each.

In 1805 the district was, by act of legislature, invested with all the rights and privileges of a town.

In 1812 the town heartily and promptly responded to its call for men to form the military forces.

In the war of the Rebellion, Carlisle was not behind her sister towns in loyalty. She furnished 74 men which was two above all demands and expended on account of the war, $10 724.90.

In 1810 the meeting-house was struck by lightning and entirely burned up. At the next town meeting it was voted to proceed immediately to the erection of a meeting house. A plan was submitted and an estimate of the cost of a building of the Tuscan order of architecture. This plan was accepted. The building was finished before the end of the year. One pew was built on the left hand side "behind the door" for the use of colored people.

One of the interesting customs of the times, was a vote passed by the town requiring their committee to provide "suitable drink" for all persons engaging in the work on the Common and all who should assist in raising the meeting-house.

The Union Calvanistic Society was later formed. The church stands on a lot of land leased for 999 years, for which an annual rent of one cent is to be paid by the Society, and a failure promptly to pay the stipulated rent, or to have the pulpit constantly supplied with preachers of a specified sect, works a forfeiture of the land and church building to the heirs of the lessor.

The first minister was Rev. Paul Litchfield. He was to have $500 as a settlement, and $267 in silver money payable quarterly, and 20 cords of wood as an annual salary; the town also agreed to pay for keeping a horse and two cows until he was in a situation to keep them for himself.

Carlisle is an agricultural town. It has very limited natural resources for manufacturing or for transportation, the railroad stations being two and a half, four and five miles from its centre. Like many other towns similarly situated it has declined somewhat in wealth and population for the last twenty or thirty years.

To the memory of the soldiers of the Civil War, there has been erected in the centre of the town, a monument of granite, surmounted by a marble statue of the Goddess of Liberty, given by Mrs. Lydia A. G. Farrar and her sister, Miss H. L. C. Green. Its cost was $1000. The monument was dedicated Aug. 29-1885. It bears these words;— "To the roll-call they make no response. Carlisle honors their deeds of valor and dedicates this monument, To perpetuate their names to posterity."

2

The house of Joseph Adams

where the first Carlisle town-meeting was held

May 3 - 1754. As early as 1732 an agreement was

made in this house, to support public worship.

It is located in Concord, near the Carlisle line.

3

Owned later by the Amos Melvin heirs and

still later by Mr. Willard White.

photographed 1932.

The House of Joseph Adams.

The house of Joseph Adams where the first town meeting was held May 3-1754. was the same place at which Jonathan Blood, John Parlin and twenty-six others, inhabitants of the northerly part of Concord, had subscribed to an agreement to support meetings for public worship, as early as 1732, and is still in existence, although having been somewhat remodeled within a few years, being the same premises lately owned by the Amos Melvin heirs, and more recently conveyed to Mr. Willard White, and is located in Concord, a few rods beyond the present limits of Carlisle, on the main road from Carlisle to Concord.

From Bull's History of Carlisle in Lewis' History of Middlesex County. pp. 711 - Vol I published 1890

Tradition :-

This house was one of three "raised" in 1723, all on the same day. The other two were the Miller house now in Carlisle, and one called the Mason Wheeler place which was burned. They were all close together on the road from Carlisle to Concord, the Adams house being the only one on the east side of the road. When final boundary lines were established between Concord and Carlisle, the Adams and Wheeler houses were on the Concord side and the Miller house in Carlisle.

Joseph Adams came from Ipswich, Mass. to Concord. The block used for printing which he brought from Ipswich is in the historical room, Gleason Public Library, Carlisle.

Carlisle Centre

The Store in Carlisle centre.

Jan. 8 – 1879.

"On the night of the 8th of January, 1879, the extensive range of buildings in the center of the town, occupied in part for the past seven or eight years by Mr. A. D. Boynton, took fire and was totally consumed. It consisted of a large dwelling house with a large two-story ell, a shed, an ice-house, and a stable and carriage house, all connected. The dwelling-house was occupied in part by the family of Mr. Boynton, and in part as an armory by the Carlisle squad of the Spalding Light Cavalry. The lower floor and cellar of the ell was occupied as a dry goods and grocery store, by Messrs. S. A. and J. E. Bull, and the story above as a hall for dancing, lectures, exhibitions &c. The fire was first discovered at about a quarter before 11 o'c. in the hall, where a dramatic exhibition by the cavalry squad had been given during the evening and which had closed about an hour before. Nothing was saved of the horse equipments, but most of the household goods and groceries were removed to places of safety. Defective chimney supposed to be the cause. Insurance $2000."

Carlisle Centre. Old Home Day 1919.

6

7

8

Planting of the Clara Barton tree on Carlisle Common, by the School Children, Memorial Day, 1924

Charles Sumner Young giving the address - author of "The Life of Clara Barton"

9

10

Charles Sumner Young of Los Angeles, Calif.

11

Planting of the Clara Barton tree.
Memorial Day 1924.
Charles Sumner Young, Orator.

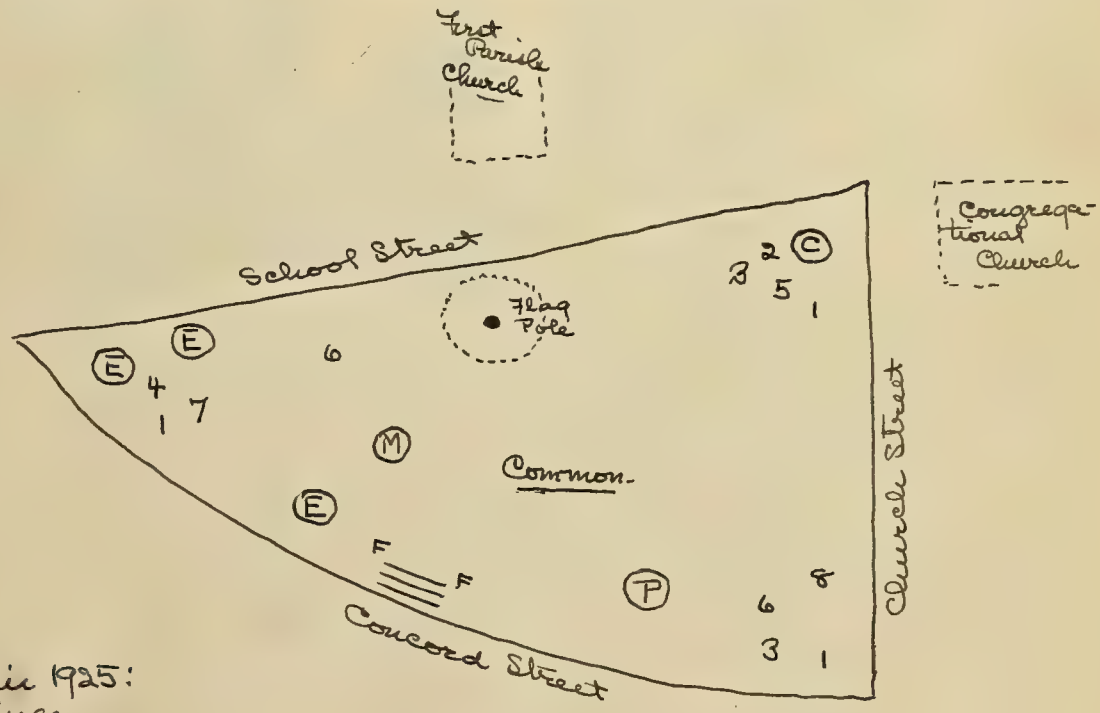
12

Clara Barton Tree,
a few weeks after planting.

Trees on Carlisle Common.

In March, 1925, the following trees and shrubs were set out on the Common under the direction of Mrs Benson P. Wilkins. Their cost was fifteen dollars, the amount being a part of the money raised by towns people through suppers and entertainments to start a fund for some recognition of the soldiers of the World War. The larger part of the fund was expended in a "Welcome" Old Home Day dinner (1919) and other festivities connected with it. It was thought best to use the remaining fifteen dollars in trees for the common which in time would add enjoyment to all the out-door events in Carlisle Centre.

Existing trees:
E---- elm
C---- cedar
M---- maple
P---- pine.



Trees set out in 1925:
1---- white pines
2---- Fraser fir
3---- Norway spruce
4-- Gift of Mr Kirkegaard -- Colorado Spruce
5----- Canoe birches
6---- cut leaf maple
7---- Norway maple
8---- Sugar maple
Eight Spirea Van Houttei were placed about the flag pole, and two forsythias at the granite steps.

(over)

Mr. Warren B. Chamberlin planted the cedar tree (C),
and Mr. Selar Simonds the old pine (P).
(M) is the Clara Barton tree planted with ceremony, 1924.

13

The Town Flag on the

Common, June 17-1934.

In old town records the pole was always

called "the liberty pole."

photographed by Mrs Martha F. Wilkins.

View from belfry of the Unitarian Church.

14

15

"Old Home Day", August 12, 1913, Carlisle, Mass.

16

17

18

Carlisle Center

Long Block

Post Office

Store

Dea. John Green House

19

Town Common

First Parish Church.

1913.

20

Carlisle village from the South Road.

21

22

Carlisle center. River St. looking west.

23

Carlisle center. Concord St. looking north.

24

Village Center
1915

" I'm glad to turn from the open road and the
starlight on my face
And to leave the splendor of out-of-doors
for a human dwelling place.
I never have seen a vagabond who really
likes to roam
All up and down the streets of the world
and not to have a home.

- - - - - - - - - - -

- - - - - - - - - - - -

" A gypsy man will sleep in his cart
with canvas overhead,
Or else he'll go into his tent
when it is time for bed.
He'll sit on the grass and take his ease
so long as the sun is high
But when it is dark he wants a roof
to keep away the sky.

- - - - - - - - - - - - -

- - - - - - - - - - - - -

" And the only reason a road is good,
as every wanderer knows,
Is just because of the homes, the homes,
the homes to which it goes. "

Joyce Kilmer in " Roofs ".

Carlisle Roads-

" In 1823 the town of Bedford opened the Chelmsford road, so called; the Carlisle road, which was very reluctantly built, and which had cost the town much inconvenience and expense, and was now in excellent repair, had become an avenue of considerable travel through the place."

Drake's History of Middlesex Co-

In 1673 the road from Concord over the Old North Bridge was the single line of communication with the northern districts and upper towns."

Drake's History of Middlesex Co-

" The Rangeway road, as its name indicates (in Billerica + Carlisle) followed the dividing line between the first and second ranges of lots in the great land division of 1708. The first range, bounding on Chelmsford line, was about half a mile in width, and the road still follows the line thus indicated." Hazen's History of Billerica- p. 97-

p. 214-

" The lands west of Concord River were divided in 1708. Here a rangeway ran parallel with the Chelmsford line about half a mile distant, following also its westerly direction. The familiar "rangeway road" (in Billerica) follows nearly this old line, along which, right and left, ranges of lots were laid out."

The Rangeway Road comes into Carlisle, terminating not far from the residence of Mrs Charles Reynolds, but across the road from her barn. This is now wholly abandoned, but its course can be traced by a pedestrian. Old cellar holes tell mute stories of early settlers there. A strip of Billerica territory was assigned to Carlisle in 1783. which includes this old road-

---

Railroad-

The Framingham + Lowell Rail Road passed through Framingham, Sudbury, Acton, Carlisle and Chelmsford to Lowell, twenty-six and one half miles. It lies wholly within Middlesex County and was opened to the public Oct. 1 — 1871-

Drake's History - p. 181-

1791.
At a meeting called May 6-1791 it was voted "to prepare a Road from the Meeting House to the River, and build an abutment on this side at the place agreed to by the Committee, if Bedford will prepare a Road to the River and build an abutement on the other side."

1897. From old news clipping-
"The bridge across the river between Carlisle and Bedford has been painted an old rose color, and shines like a silver spoon. It is really a thing of beauty and we hope a joy forever. The work was done by the well-known firm of Wall Brothers, Graniteville."

1894. From old news clipping-
"The work of preparation for the new bridge over the Concord river progresses slowly. The old piles have been removed from the river and fifty-three have been driven in the mud, none less than twenty-two feet, to form a basis for the new abutment to rest upon, which will be laid in cement. A substantial looking pier has been built in the center of the river, consisting of large blocks of granite, laid in Portland cement."

Town Scales-

In the fall of 1895 new Fairbanks scales were put into use to replace old ones which had served over 30 years as town scales. They are located at the corner of Westford and Concord Streets-

Middlesex County, November the 15th 1790.

On complaint made to me Asa Parlin Esq. one of the Justices of the Peace for the said County of Middlesex by Capt. John Green and Traderick Blood both of Carlisle, the Road Leading from Carlisle Meeting House by Mr. Isaac Wilkins Barn to said Traderick Bloods and the Road from Mr. David Bloods to Capt. John Greens untill it comes to a pare of Bars at Said Greens land where the path Leads to Said Greens House was opened agreable to Law by order of me the said Justice.

Asa Parlin, Justice of the Peace.

The foregoing "Action" is contained in an old town book now in the possession of Miss Abbie B. Conant, Brookline, Mass, which recorded "Actions Entered" and "Marriages" during the years 1789 to 1829 inclusive, acted upon by John Heald, Justice of the Peace, or Asa Parlin, Justice of the Peace.

December 27-1780. A District road was laid out "beginning where the road that comes from John Hurry's, comes into the road that leads from the meetinghouse to Wilkin's, on a wall on the south side of said road, and by a wall till it comes to a white oak tree west from Timothy Wilkin's dwelling-house, thence to the north west corner of said Wilkin's barn, thence northwesterly to a pitch pine tree marked, in David Blood's land, thence to a white oak tree marked ------ to a gray oak tree ------ to a white pine tree, then in the rangeway road till it comes ------ land of James Nickle's House thence as the road is now trod till it comes to a road called treble core Road — thence down treble core road about forty rods to a stake and stones — thence easterly on land called the Mansfield place now in possession of Nathaniel Parker to a large white oak tree marked ------ to another white oake tree, thence on Issachar Andrew's land and on a straight line till it comes to the road now had, then as the road is now had over the bridge and sots said Andrew's house — said way is laid out two rods wide."

Phineas Blood
Samuel Heald, Jr.
Issachar Andrews.

The points mentioned are now so changed that I am

unable to say where the road began, but it apparently ended at the Issachar Andrews house, which is now spoken of as the French-Greenough house in the north-west part of the town. The bridge was probably over the Page Brook near this place which I believe led also to the Page Mill, —— landmarks long since departed.

The "Gentleman Committee" for this road was composed of Reuben Duren, Capt. A. Robbins & Dea. Jno. Green.

Oct. 23-1799.

The Selectmen, Jonathan Heald and Samuel Green, laid out a town way "beginning at a birch tree marked by the wall, which is a bound of the new County road, at the southeast end of Lt. John Robbin's Orchard by the wall which belongs to Mr. Thomas Hutchins, then running southeasterly through a corner of said Hutchin's wood-lot to a white oak tree marked by the County road leading by Mr. Jonas Meenrow's to Carlisle meeting-house, said town-way is laid out three rods wide on the South westerly side of said bounds at the request of Lt. John Robbins and others. At the time above said the Subscribers, Selectmen of the District of Carlisle assessed damage to Mr. Thomas Hutchins the sum of $2.00.

The above road was accepted by the District of Carlisle at their meeting on the 18th of Nov. 1799.

This road appears to be from near the junction of Curve & Westford Streets to the center of Carlisle.

May 4-1820.

Jonathan Heald, Aaron Robbins and Isaiah Green, "laid out an open road from the house of Capt. Stephen Blood by the house of Phinehas Blood, Jr. to the County road-" with many bounds of trees and stakes and stones.

"Capt. S. Blood and Cyrus Nutting agreed to give all their land taken into said road." Mr. Phinehas Blood was awarded $25 damage. This open road had formerly been a "bridle-way."

Capt. Stephen Blood lived at the present Kinney-Bailey house and Phinehas Blood where Mr. Edward Kemp lives. This old road went through the woods, now wholly grown up.

Conditions of letting out the making of a new road between Carlisle Meeting House and Abraham Taylor's.

Carlisle, April the 27 – 1807.

Conditions of leting out the making of the new road between Carlisle Meeting house and Abraham Taylors and a description how the same is to be made viz The several lots or pieces of the road to be let out to the lowest bidders to be made as follows —— The path on the upland to be made twenty feet wide all the stumps to be cut even with the tops of the natural ground, —— all the stones to be dug out which can be conveniently dug with two hands and such stones to be blowed as shall not be otherwise removed if within four feet of the center of the path and within six inches of the tops of the path when it is made. The road to be flung up rounding so as to make the middle twelve inches higher than the outsides of the path —— no ditch to be dug so as to make any bank next to the path —— if there is any place to be dug down or any place to be filled up in any particular lot in order to help the hill it is to be mentioned at the time of renduering the same ——

A sluceway and Stone bridge to be made in each Swamp lot near the shore sufficient to let the water through: the causeway to be made twenty feet wide and eighteen inches thick in the middle wide enough for the wheels to run on and to taper off gradually to eight Inches thick at the sides —— The whole of said road to be compleated by the twentieth day of November 1807 to the acceptance of a Committee which the Town may appoint to examine the same which Committee are to judge whether it is done agreable to the conditions upon which it is let out and when the said road shall be accepted the undertakers are to receive orders upon the Town Treasurer for their pay ——

N. B. If those who undertake to make the road in the Swamp wish for a longer time to complete the same, they may have a year but they are not to receive their pay until the work is done ——

In the third lot struck off to Thomas Hutchinson is to be a stone bridge & the valey raised two feet as mentioned at the time of renduering said lot.

(over)

In the seventh lot struck off to Samuel Boynton is to be a stone Bridge as mentioned at the time of renduering said lot.

At an annual meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Carlisle on the 4th. of May 1807

Voted and chose Capt. Timothy Adams, Capt. Ezekiel Nickles, Leonard Green Nathaniel Parker Benjamin Robbins Nathan Green Junr and Thomas Spaulding a Committee to examine and accept the aforesaid road when it shall be made according to agreement.

Extracts from the records, A true Copy
Attest Asa Parlin Town Clerk.
Carlisle November the 7th 1807.

This paper was donated to the Historical Room at the Gleason Public Library by Asaph Parlin of Acton, Mass.

Road — Oct. 16 — 1805.

A road was "Let out near Mr. Samuel Lancys", Oct. 16-1805, by a committee composed of Jonathan Heald, at the direction of the town. This was somewhere near the Westford line. It was divided into five lots, each let out at a rendue to the lowest bidder.

		$
1st lot —	30 rods in length at the southerly end "struck of to Mr. Samuel Boynton	:90
2nd lot —	16 rods to Simion Wheeler at	1:66
3rd. lot —	10 rods to Samuel Lancy	3:17
4th. lot —	8 rods to Samuel Lancey	3:0
5th lot —	14 rods to Nathaniel Hutchinson	:32

The town treasurer to pay the bills when "those who compleat their Jobbs as above mentioned" "have it dun by the first of December next."

Piece of new highway — 1831.

A piece of road in Carlisle (which goes from Ezekiel Bryam's Store in Chelmsford through Westford and Carlisle to Acton Common.)

The County Commissioners meeting was May 10 — 1831. The new road was in three sections, two of which were in Carlisle. One went over land of Hannah Parmenter, Cyrus Heald, and Susanna Hutchinson, which appears to be from the corner at Mr Poulsland's and to the Acton line past Mr Detsch's house. Damages were awarded as follows: Hannah Parmenter $5, Cyrus Heald $20, S. Hutchinson $80, Martha Bof $18, Tilly Flint $60., John Boynton $100, Ezra Carter $10, John Nickles $62, Jonathan Davis $250. This probably includes all on the way to Acton Common.

A second piece begins at Jonathan Davis' (Koford's?) and goes to the Westford line. Damages were as follows:— Jonathan Davis $250, William Dupre, no claim, John Nickles $62, Davis Parlin, no claim, Ezra Carter $10, Hannah Parmenter $5, Cyrus Heald $20 and S. Hutchinson $80.

It is thought by Mr. H. A. Lee, who has made quite a study of the old farm locations, that Stearns St, which went from Bedford St. to Malcolm's, and originally, thence to Punkatassett Hill in Concord, was the boundary line between the Blood and Green properties. All on the East of this road seems to have been owned by Bloods and on the west by members of the Green family. He knows of no map to back up this theory, but it appears to have been as above stated.

Copy of a Report made to the town of Carlisle,
August 21-1820,
giving bounds for the County Road
from Green's Cemetery to the Bridge.

We the subscribers being appointed a committee by the town of Carlisle at their annual meeting in May last to ascertain the bounds of the County road from Greens burying place to the river bridge have attended that service hareing first procured a copy of the record of said road by which we have ascertained the bounds as near as we could. The first bound from said burying place is an appletree in the corner of Isaac Wilkinses field which is now turned up; the next bound mentioned is a white oak tree which it appears has been cut down but we were shown a stump opposit to the field of the heirs of Nathan Green just deceased, which we considered to be the bound; the next bound is a stake and stones which we could not find but we placed a stake and stones near the path which leads from said road to Green's saw mill which was thought to be the most likely place for a bound. Here the copy of the record appeared to be rather ambiguous but we supposed it runs from the stake and stones to a wall by which it is bounded to the end thereof; the next bound mentioned is the southwest corner of David Blood's corn-house which cornhouse has been taken away and the road is now traveled partly over where said cornhouse stood. then it runs to the end of a stone wall and on the wall to land of Ezekiel Proctor, still on the wall by land of said Proctor to the end of his wall, then to a white oak tree marked a little north westerly from the corner of the farm lately Fraderick Bloods; the next bound mentioned is a stake and stones near the road which leads from Jonathan Bloods to the house lately Fraderick Bloods; the next bound mentioned is the south west corner of Amos Blood's dwelling house now occupied by Cyrus Nutting. It then runs to Jonathan Bloods orchard where we found a stake and stones; it then runs through said orchard where a stake and stones are mentioned which we did not find nor did we make any bound as it appeared to be nearly straight to the next bound according to the course of the road though we could not find the bound which was

mentioned to be a pine tree but we placed a stake and stones near the corner of Mr Phinehas Bloods fence where it appeared to be most convenient for the road; the next bound is a stake and stones a little southeast of Phinehas Blood's dwelling house; it then runs to a stake and stones by the river meadow which is the last bound mentioned on this side of the river. Said road is three rods wide and the bounds are on the northeasterly side.

Aaron Robbins
Asa Parlin
Jon^a Heald.

Carlisle August 21st. 1820.

The original paper is in the possession of Mrs G. P. Duren.

1863.

The road leading off Lowell Street, to the west, between the Jay Fisk and Louis B. Lahm residences, once connected the "Great Road" with the Morse house, which was on an old road running between the Ephraim Robbins house and the house now owned by Mrs. George Heald, which passes the town dump.

On an old plan of the first mentioned road, this statement is made:—

"Road laid out by the Selectmen between Mr. Morse's and the Great Road.

Surveyed April 18 — 1863. B. J. Adams, Surveyor.
Received May 18 — 1863. B. J. A. Surveyor."

The total distance was 81 rods 7 links; 44 rods 20 links bordered Morse's land and 36 rods 12 links on Fletcher's, and the road was a straight distance between Morse's and what is now Lowell Street. The home of Mr. Harry B. Stearns is on the site of the Morse place. (1932)

The original plan is in the possession of Mrs George R. Duren.

From Hodgman's History of Westford, Mass. p. 347.

Railroad.

"The Framingham and Lowell Railroad enters Westford on the east side, a little south of Hart Pond, and passing what has been known as Dupee's Corner, where for many years a tavern was kept for the benefit of travelers and teamsters, it enters the town of Acton. The railroad was opened for travel Oct. 1-1871. There is but one station in Westford, that called by the company the Carlisle Station."

Highways.

In the town report for year ending March 1-1871, it states that "a Townway about ninety rods in length, near the house of L. W. Green was laid out by the Selectmen and accepted by the Town at the April meeting. The construction of about twenty-five rods of this way over low swampy ground was let out to Michael Long for $90.00. He had not quite completed his work when the ground froze up at the beginning of winter; but will do so as soon as the season will permit. The remaining part which was laid over a long travelled private way, was put in fair condition by the surveyor of the district in which it is situated, and will require no special outlay."

This was, no doubt, Stearns St. from School St. end to Pearce's house, where Baldwin Road now begins.

In the Town Report for year ending March 1-1873, p. 10, there is a paragraph:

"Bounty on Woodchucks."

Here is a list of those receiving 25¢ each for woodchucks killed, and in the year $140 was paid for 560 animals. The town must have been over-run with them. The largest number killed by one person was by Charles Hutchinson, 43 — $10.75; Amos Baldwin, 36 — $9. S. H. Robbins 34 — $8.50.

Men in six different districts were appointed to receive Evidence and pay the bounties. They were quite evenly divided, 58 being killed in one district, 113 in another, 110, — 148, — 92 — and 39, the latter near the village centre.

Killing of Crows -

1802 - Town Book # 3, pages 262, 263

" 9ly - To see if the District will agree to give a bounty for the killing of Crows in the District or act on the article as they may think proper"

" 9ly - Voted that if any of the Inhabitants of Carlisle shall kill any crows within the District they shall be entitled to receive twenty five cents per head Voted that those who kill crows shall bring them to Lt. Daniel Wheat for their pay. "

Elsewhere it was stated that $18.25 was paid by Lt. Wheat for crow heads in 1802. The crow flocks were reduced by 63 birds that year -

Stage Road.

From Lewis' History of Middlesex Co. Vol II p. 693.

"The great road, as it was called, from Bellows Falls, Vermont to Boston was one of the great thoroughfares of travel. It passed through Groton to Groton Ridges where there was a choice of routes to Boston, one road leading through Forge Village, Carlisle, Bedford and Lexington, the other through Littleton, Acton and Concord. As all merchandise was then transported in heavy wagons drawn by horses or oxen, the amount of travel on both roads was very great. One man (living in 1889) says he has counted seventy teams in a line on the road through Forge Village; and another affirms that he has seen a hundred teams on the road in the south part of the town.

There were numerous taverns to accomodate the wayfarers. They preferred the route on which they found the best entertainment. In winter when the snow was deep, the people, encouraged and rewarded (with plenty of the 'good creature', it is said) turned out to make a path for the teams; and there was a strong competition between the people living on the two routes for the travel. Sometimes the party from Westford would reach the tavern at Groton Ridges by daybreak, and thus tempt the snow-bound teamsters through this town."

From Dr. S. A. Green's "Groton" in Lewis' History of Middlesex County. Vol II - p. 553.

"The Ridge Hill tavern, situated at the Ridges, three miles from Groton village, was on the Great Road to Boston. This was built about the year 1805 and much frequented by travelers and teamsters. At this point the roads diverge and come together again in Lexington, making two routes to Boston. It was claimed by interested persons that one was considerably shorter than the other, —— though the actual difference was less than a mile. In the year 1824 a guide-board was set up at the crotch of the roads, proclaiming the fact that the distance to Lexington through Concord was two miles longer than through Carlisle. Straightway the store keepers and inn holders along the Concord road published a counter-statement, that it had been measured by

sworn surveyors, and the distance found to be only two hundred and thirty-six rods farther than by the other way."

p. 556-

"Aaron Corey (of Groton) drove the accomodation stage to Boston through Carlisle, Bedford and Lexington for a long time and he had previously driven the mail-coach. He was succeeded by his son, Calvin, the driver for a few years, until the line was given up in 1850. Mr. Corey, the father, was one of the veterans, having held the reins during thirty-two years; he died March 15-1857 at the age of 73."

The Union and Accomodation line was established about 1820 or soon after, in opposition to one known as the Telegraph and Despatch, running from Groton to Boston.

Charles C. Corey, b. Groton, Mass, March 19-1816, came to Bedford in 1831, m. Nov. 27-1839, Hannah A. Lane. She d. May 1884. He m. 2nd. July 22-1888 Dora M. Holmes. Ch: Elizabeth Adelaide, b. Nov. 1840, m. Oct. 1867, Ai Rollins; Charles Andrew, b. May 23-1842, m. June 6-1869 Mary Ella Lane; George W. who died young.

Charles C. Corey was son of Aaron Corey of Groton. His grandfather was of that town, and at Concord fight, April 19-1775. He came to Bedford in 1831 in the employ of the Boston and Keene Stage Company. His father bought a part of the stage route in 1835 when father and son conducted the business, furnishing the only public conveyance from Groton to Boston. They made a round trip in two days, and carried the mails. The New England stage coach was abolished after the introduction of railroads. Mr. Corey established an express route between Bedford and Boston, and later engaged in the lumber and grain business.

From Brown's History of Bedford, Mass.

A picture of Corey's stage coach is shown on p. 7 of the Genealogical Section of Brown's Bedford. It is drawn by four horses.

Stage Coach in Carlisle.

Joseph Adams of Chelmsford drove a stage coach between Lowell and Framingham, through Carlisle, conveying the mails and carrying passengers. The route started in Lowell and the trip consumed a whole day with a change of horses which were kept in Concord. The following day the return trip was made with the change of horses again made in Concord. Three horses were used in good going — two wheel horses and a leader, with a fourth added in muddy or bad travelling. The coach was the old top-heavy type with room for four passengers inside, two on a side facing each other and occasionally a center seat put in if more seats were needed; this bothered about opening the doors and so was not a permanent fixture. On top was room for more passengers and also on the seat with the driver. Baggage was carried on a rack in the rear and the mail disposed beside the driver or other safe places.

This route was in operation for many years, and was discontinued at the time the railroad began to run through Carlisle. The mail then went by rail and the passenger service on the coaches did not provide enough revenue to keep it going.

Joseph Adams was stage driver for a long time, and at the time of the "action" against Carlisle for injuries sustained because of the poor condition of the road, was carrying passengers and mail. The hole in the road was at the foot of the hill near River Meadow Brook, on the south side, contiguous to the present Arthur Hall place on Lowell St.

After Joseph Adams ceased to be mail carrier, the stage was driven by Sleeper, who was the last man to go on this route before being discontinued.

The above facts were related to me by
Mr. George H. Heald.

Stage Route, Lowell to Framingham.
As told by Mr. George H. Heald.

One stage route carrying mail and passengers, began in Lowell on Monday morning, for Framingham, going through Carlisle. The stage reached Concord at noon, where the horses were shifted and fed, and the passengers got dinner. It continued to Framingham where they put up for the night. In the morning mail and passengers were again taken on and the outfit arrived in Concord for dinner. Horses were changed again and the journey was continued to Lowell, reaching there on Tuesday in the late afternoon.

Three trips were made each week, and three horses used every day; four in hard going. Joseph Adams was driver.

There was also a stage route from Lowell to Lawrence on Sundays.

A Damage Suit.

On June 2-1837, Joseph Adams 2nd. of Chelmsford, Mass, sued the Inhabitants of Carlisle for $2000.00 for damages sustained while riding on the public highway.

" (A) was travelling in and upon a certain public highway in said Carlisle and which highway the said Inhabitants were and are by Law bound to keep in repair and in a State Safe and convenient for Travelling on a part of said highway leading from Chelmsford Meeting-house to the Meeting house in said Carlisle and to Concord aforesaid & near the House of one Spaulding in Carlisle aforesaid, said highway within the limits and boundaries aforesaid, and in said Carlisle was then greatly defective and in want of necessary repairs and amendment by reason of a great Elevation across the Travelling path and above the Surface of the road and by reason of a Large hole and excavation near said Elevation and by reason of the narrowness of the said road in the same place in said highway which said Elevation timber & rocks, Large holes narrowness in and upon the usually travelled path, had then been long suffered by said Inhabitants of Carlisle to remain there as aforesaid to the great Impediment annoyance and Damage of the Citizens of the Commonwealth, having occasion to travel in and upon the highway aforesaid.

And the plaintiff alledges that being so travelling as aforesaid at the time and place aforesaid, the plaintiffs horses then and there driving and the Stage Coach on which the plaintiff was riding, owing to and in Consequence of the defects, want of repair and amendment aforesaid, fell from said Elevation into the hole or excavation aforesaid by reason of which his said Coach of the value of four hundred dollars was broken in pieces destroyed & rendered of little value, and the plaintiff himself was thrown with great violence from said Stage Coach and off said Elevation upon the ground below. His Legs, Arms head & body were badly wounded bruised & impaired, by reason of which he was confined to his bed & house for a long time to wit, for the space of two months unable to labor or attend to his usual business and

subjected to great bodily pain & expense, and the plaintiff further avers that said Inhabitants of Carlisle had before the day of December reasonable notice of the defect, want of necessary repairs and amendment aforesaid to wit at Carlisle aforesaid on the twentieth day of November last, and for a long time prior thereto, whereby and by force of the Statute in such case made & provided the said Inhabitants of Carlisle have become liable to pay the plaintiff double the amount of the damage he has sustained thereby, Yet the said Inhabitants of said Carlisle though requested, has never paid the same but neglect & refuse so to do."

Guide Posts.-

Carlisle District found it expedient to erect guide posts to guide the traveler on his way. In Town Book #1, p. 430-432 under date of April 4-1796, we find the following:—

"4 ly. To see if the District will give any directions respecting setting up guide posts on any of the roads in the District."

"Voted that the Selectmen set up guide posts where they shall think proper."

Book 1. p. 446. 1796.

"The Selectmen of Carlisle have agreed that it would be convenient to have Guide Posts set up at the following places in said Carlisle viz—

One near Mr Timothy Wilkins Junr House to Direct to Chelmsford and Bedford.

One near the school House in the East part of Carlisle to Direct to Concord and Bedford.

One near the School House in the South West part of Carlisle to Direct to Concord Chelmsford and Carlisle."

Book 4. p. 382.

"8th March, 1813. Then the Selectmen rendued the getting of five guide posts, white oak, to be hewn seven Inches square and to be twelve feet in length, and carried to the following places by or before the first day of April next viz one to be left at the School house near the dwelling of Lt. Zebulun Spalding — one to be left near the House of Capt. Asa Spalding where the roads cross each other — one to be carried to Mr. Wilson's corner — one to be left near the House of Mr Aaron Fletcher and the other to be left Just beyond the House of Lt. John Robbins —

Mr Amos H. Nutting bit off the getting and carrying the same according to the above statement at forty-six cents each.

Jon.a Heald Junr. Town Clerk.

Tophet Swamp.

Tophet Swamp covers a large area in Carlisle. Every road leading into the center of town from surrounding towns passes over some portion of the outlying arms of this bog.

In Bull's History of Carlisle (p. 239-40) he says "Tophet Swamp, a brushy and wooded marsh, occupies a central position in the area of the town, and has an altitude of one hundred and eighty feet above sea level; that really amounts to a divide, as all streams of water having their source on its northern border flow to the north, and those rising on its southern border flow to the south."

Mr. Oscar Spaulding says Tophet Swamp was once well surveyed by some one in the early days, no one knows who, for the lots are all bounded by straight lines, and are mostly square or rectangular in shape, although triangles do occur. In trying to locate his own wood lots, he made a study of the swamp, mapping it out for his own use. A copy of this map was given to Carlisle and is now either in the possession of the Assessors, or at the Library.

He has traversed this swamp a great many times and has never yet seen any kind of a snake there; he feels sure the stories of copper-heads and other species there, have been greatly exaggerated.

The swamp is not a bed of quicksand but seems to have an unstable foundation of pure mud which in certain places can be seen to billow under a crust of top-soil. If one goes through this crust they will sink into an ooze of mud which sucks them deeper and deeper. One of these treacherous spots is near the upper end and to the east of the residence of Mr. Louis Lalim.

Experience in getting timber from the swamp has shown Mr. Spaulding that when the trees are cut down so that air can reach the ground it dries off and forms a crust two or three feet deep. When a second winter arrives this top surface freezes. After several thaws and freezings, and the winter has advanced, it is solid enough to bear up a team of horses and load of wood. Occasionally they have broken through in some thin spot and other

horses have had to be hitched on to pull the first ones out. It is rather precarious business.

When the assessors were once visiting this area to determine lines, Mr. Dexter Whittimore was unfortunate enough to sink into the mud for quite a depth and was only extricated by the accompanying men forming themselves into a chain and steadily pulling until he could be dragged to more solid footing.

Miss Joanna Adams, who lived her entire life on the Benjamin Adams place (L'hussier's) on the North Road, once came very near losing her life in Tophet Swamp. She was out berrying when she got caught in the mud and sank to her arm pits. Having presence of mind enough to stretch out her arms full length each side of her, she thereby held herself to the surface. In this frightful position she remained all night screaming and frantically hollering for help. In the morning some one on the Lowell Road heard the peculiar sound which had developed from strained vocal chords and over wrought nerves, and with others hastily summoned, followed the sound and rescued her.

At first it was thought she could not recover from the exhaustion and exposure, but she did gradually regain her health and strength. She did not again venture within the swamp.

The pioneer who named this place Tophet Swamp must have realized the eternal fitness of things. I imagine we owe the apt designation to some early surveyor.

From the Bible we learn that Tophet was a dreadful place. "For Tophet is ordained of old; ----- he hath made it deep and large." (Isaiah 30:33)

"For they shall bury in Tophet, till there be no place." (Jeremiah 7:32.)

25

Central Burying Ground. 1900.

taken 1923 26

1924. 27

Litchfield Memorial Seat
in old Burying Ground.

Wilkins Deed to the District of Carlisle- Copy-
(Central Burying Ground)

Know all men by these presents that we Timothy Wilkins Junr and Timothy Wilkins the 3d both of Carlisle in the County of Middlesex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts yeoman- for and in consideration of one pound Six Shillings to us in hand paid by the said District of Carlisle in the County and Commonwealth aforesaid the Receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge do hereby give grant sell convey and confirm unto the said District of Carlisle forever a certain piece of Land lying in said Carlisle in the County and Commonwealth aforesaid said piece of Land is a place which has been used for a burying place lying a little North from the Road leading from said Carlisle meeting House by Lieut Isaac Wilkinses Said piece of Land contains half one acre and is Bounded as follows viz Beginning at a stake and stones on the westerly side of the Road leading from Said Carlisle meeting House to Chelmsford from thence running Northerly ten rods to a stake and Stones from thence running Easterly Eight rods to a Stake and Stones at the road from thence running Southerly ten rods, Bounding on said Road to the Bounds first mentioned.

To have and to hold the same to the said District of Carlisle to their use and behoof forever and we do covenant with the Said District of Carlisle that we are lawfully seized in fee of the premises that they are free from all encumbrances whatsoever and that we have good right to sell and convey the Same in manner aforesaid and that we will warrant Secure and Defend the same against the Lawful claims of any person or persons claiming the same in Witness whereof we have hereunto Set our hand and Seals this Eighteenth day of June in the year of our Lord one Thousand Seven hundred and Eighty seven and in the Eleventh year of the Independance of the united States of America-

Timothy Wilkins Junr ◇

Timothy Wilkins the 3d ◇

Signed Sealed and Delivered
in presence of us
Asa Parlin
Simon Blood Junr

June 18 - 1787.
Central Burying Ground
£1 — 6 s. (miss Quilettes deed) - (over)

A new hearse was purchased by the Town of Carlisle, for $430. from A. Tolman & Co - Feb 14 - 1868 -

28

Heald Memorial Arch,
Green Cemetery-

29

Gateway to older part of
Green Cemetery-
A gift to the Town by Mrs T. A. Green-

30

Wilson Memorial Chapel

Green Cemetery

Gift of Captain Waldo Wilson-

31

Summer House, Green Cemetery

Gift of Miss Hannah L. C. Green-

32

Civil War Soldiers Monument.
Dedicated August 29.
1885.

Donors: Miss Hannah L. C. Green.
Mrs Lydia A. G. Farrar.

Our Soldiers Monument.

Upon thy shining throne
Of polished granite stone
How grand and fair thou standest there,
Bathed with the fresh surrounding air
For every eye to see
Goddess of Liberty!

Facing the eastern skies
With fixed and steadfast eyes
Thou'rt looking toward thy native home,
Where rises great St. Peter's dome
Over the wide, wide sea,
Goddess of Liberty!

Oh, rather turn thy brow
White as the radiant snow
Southward; toward battlefields thy gaze
Direct; where fought the brave in days
That ended slavery!
Goddess of Liberty.

Beneath thy feet are seen
Inscribed those names thirteen,
Of heroes young, their lives who gave
Their cherished country thus to save,
From wrong and tyranny;
Goddess of Liberty!

With thine uplifted hand
Thou'rt pointing to the land
Where now they rest; but though they're gone
Their deeds of valor will be known
Long to posterity
Goddess of Liberty.

Thanks to the skilful hand
That caused thee there to stand,

A lasting ornament indeed —
An honor to the noble dead,
While changeful years roll by;
Goddess of Liberty.

Thanks to the donors too,
Who for the soldiers true,
Whose scattered graves may not be seen
Their offering gave; and ever green
Shou'lt keep their memory;
Goddess of Liberty!

(Local) Author unknown.

The Salute
To the Goddess of Liberty.

When the marble statue of the Goddess of Liberty was received from Italy to be placed on our Civil War monument in the centre of Carlisle, it was deposited beside the foundation in the public square. The box was opened and the statue was ready to be hoisted into place, when Abel Taylor (1805-1887) said she should have at least one kiss, so he leaned over into the box and kissed the beautiful cold lady before being lifted out.

Since then only the sun, rain and winds have touched her marble lips as she has stood faithfully with lifted hand in a victorious gesture, to honor the men who bravely defended our interests with their lives.

This incident related by Mrs Mary A. Green.

Poem-

Written by Rev. James Walker, lovingly called "Father Walker" by his parishioners of the Carlisle Congregational Church. It was read in the Church at the close of a sermon (July 1885) when he referred to the fact that of all the boys who enlisted in the Civil War from Carlisle, not one of them deserted or in any way did dishonor to his town.

"Men sleep of whom we sing.
Historic echoes ring
Their song of praise.
When rebel cannon played
The nation's doom was stayed
By them in arms arrayed
Against the foe.

The cry for help was strong
To stem the tide of wrong,
With breast of steel.
We heard the last adieu,
As marched the boys in blue.
To fight as soldiers true,
On fields of blood.

This day we proudly boast
Of men who kept their post,
And died in arms
No danger made them swerve.
In prison they might starve
But in a coward's grave
They would not die.

In marble read each name
And sound abroad their fame,
The Carlisle men!
Yon monument will stand
(The gift of woman's hand)
Their memories to band
With Grant's, the Great."

Published in the Middlesex Recorder, (Acton, Mass) Aug 29 - 1885.

Report of Monument Committee.

This report was printed in the "Annual Report" of the Town of Carlisle, for the year ending March 1, 1884.

The late Mrs. Lydia A. G. Farrar bequeathed to the Town of Carlisle, September, 1881, the sum of $628.46, to be used for the benefit of the inhabitants of the town.

As Carlisle had erected nothing to perpetuate the memory of her fallen heroes, it was thought advisable, by some of her citizens, to have the money appropriated for a Soldiers' Monument; accordingly an article to that effect was put in the warrant of November, 1882.

At the meeting the town voted that the money given the town by the late Mrs. Lydia A. G. Farrar be appropriated for the purpose of erecting a Soldiers' Monument in the centre of the town on or near the spot where the guide post then stood, also voted that a committee of three be chosen to carry out the provisions of the above vote.

Miss H. L. C. Green, a sister of Mrs. Farrar, was asked to increase the sum already given to $1000, to which she kindly agreed.

Early in the year 1883 the committee began their work by visiting places where Soldiers' Monuments had been erected, and also by procuring plans of the same from the principle granite and marble workers.

They were unanimous in choosing a design of Messrs Wheeler & Andrews of Lowell, Mass.

The contract was made February 22, 1883.

The monument was to consist of three bases and a die of Rockport granite surmounted by a statue of the Goddess of Liberty, of Italian marble. The height was to be fifteen feet.

In May the foundation was put in by Mr. Marshall Mason of Concord.

The first base was placed in position July 12th

the remaining two November 13; seven days later the die was placed, on which was inscribed the names of 113 soldiers, with regiment and company, two mottoes, and the names of the doners.
The statue of the Goddess of Liberty, the most imposing part of the monument, was placed upon its pedestal December 7th.
The statue was cut in Italy and is said to weigh 3000 pounds.
The late Mrs. Farrar's gift, having been on interest, amounted at the time of the completion of the monument to $653.70 Miss Green's gift was $346.30.
At the March meeting of 1883 it was voted by the town to raise $300 for preparing the grounds for the monument; some of the money has been expended by way of grading and filling in around the monument.
The committee intend finishing their work as soon as possible. A contract for 29 stone posts has been made.

Thomas A. Green
Sidney A. Bull
Edward L. Hutchins
Monument Committee.

Carlisle Reform Club.

This organization, which once flourished in Carlisle, was principally a temperance society with its avowed object "the interests of the temperance cause."

Each member had to sign this pledge:— "We do solemnly promise not to use intoxicating drinks of any kind as a beverage."

The officers were elected once in three months by ballot and meetings were held every Monday evening, during which they had "Discussions, Essays, Readings, Declamations, and so forth." In the official booklet one list of officers (undated) were:—

President, Henry F. Moore
Vice-Presidents, J. A. Bates
Ira L. Benton
Dustin Farnum
Rec. Sec'y- J. F. Carr
Financial Sec'y- J. E. Bull
Treasurer & Steward, J. E. Bull
Executive Committee—
H. F. Moore
J. A. Bates
J. E. Bull
Mrs Sabra Barrett
J. F. Carr
Ira L. Benton
Dustin Farnum
Mrs Julia A. Moore
Miss Alice M. Jones.

The names of one hundred and twenty-five members followed.

A copy of this booklet containing the Constitution and By-Laws of the Carlisle Reform Club can be found in the Historical Room at the Gleason Public Library.

Masonic Members from Carlisle.

The Corinthian Lodge of Masons in Concord, Mass., was organized in 1797 and there were several members from Carlisle who helped to carry on the traditions of that Order.

Original petitioners for the Charter of the Lodge, made in 1797 included (from Carlisle) Joseph Heald, David Barnard and Abraham Skinner, according to the records.

David Barnard, listed from Carlisle, seems to be from Acton. He died June 15-1824 in Acton, aged 64. Born in Watertown, Mass., April 17-1760 and early in life removed to Acton where he held several important town offices. Buried June 18-1824 in Acton with Masonic rites.

Dr. Abraham Skinner, listed when he joined, as from Carlisle, died April 16-1810, at Acton, aged 54. He was born in Woodstock Conn. in 1756 and commenced practice of medicine in Acton in 1781. In 1788 he married Sarah, dau. of Col. Francis Faulkner of Acton.

Other members, listed from Carlisle were:-

Capt. Stephen Blood, joined 1798, d. in Carlisle July 8-1836 aged 66.
Silas Heald, joined 1798
James Wilkins, " 1798
Alexander Neef " 1798
Elnathan Blood " 1798
Jonathan Heald " 1798, d. in Carlisle Dec. 28-1816, aged 60
John Green, " 1798 d. " " April 26-1858 " 89
Thomas Heald, Jr " 1800 d " " April 14-1843 " 74
James Russell, Jr. " 1801
Nathan Heywood " 1802, d. " " June 14-1853 " 76
Benjamin Foster " 1804
Joseph Heald, " 1806; born 1780 and in 1859 was the oldest initiate of Corinthian Lodge then living.
Dr. John Nelson " 1824
Simon Adams " 1824, d. in Carlisle, Sept 7-1847 aged 54
Reuben Foster " 1824
B. Franklin Barrett " 1825
Ephraim W. Bull, a member in 1858.

Dr. John Nelson was Master of the Lodge at one time.

Epitaph.

By Rachel Field
in "Points East."

Hardly a brick
Or stone to show
That a house once stood,—
But lilies grow
Matted and yellow;
And here between
Fern and juniper's
Thickset green
A cinnamon rose
And a buzzing bee
Are keeping a garden's
Memory.

The Concord Journal, Thursday, August 27, 1931

Old Cellar Holes

Mr. H. A. Lee has for several years indulged in a rather unusual hobby of looking for what he calls "old cellar holes." Some time ago he gave a talk to the Brotherhood on this subject and perhaps some of the things he told them will be of general interest. For identification of these ancient home sites he has depended upon a map or chart of the district dated 1799 which gives the location of all buildings then standing, with the owner's names.

He says "I know the locations of between fifty and sixty of what once were homes in town, some far from roads now used or houses now occupied. In some the cellar walls are in good shape, in some only a few bricks remain. In some locations only the old well can be found, in others one can read the whole story of house, barn, and outbuildings. One of the best of these is the Deacon Chamberlin place near the cranberry bog.

"Among the most interesting is the Jack Lee place back of Mr. B. P. Wilkins', at the farther end of the pasture in a wood lot. In 1779 this was a Monroe home. There were three Monroe homesteads. I cannot find a well here but there is a road traceable around the hill toward Frank Wilkins' and across to the Morse place now owned by Mr. Stearns.

"There are interesting cellars on Mr. Stearns' place and some very fine stone walls. The Major Parker place, birthplace of Mrs. Gleason who gave the library building, has two cellars. In one quite a story can be read including the fact that this building was destroyed by fire caused by lightning.

"On the French place, now Mr. Greenough's, was the old Page grist mill.

"Very near Alden Davis' henhouse is an old cellar, one of the original Blood homes. There should be a burial lot near in which the father and mother of this Blood were buried. No trace of it remains but I think it may be on land owned by Puffer Bros.

"Few ever heard of the Judy farm. It is reached by following a woodroad to the right of Miss Carrie Robbins' barn, for half a mile, which brings one to two fields with a cellar, well, cleared land and old apple trees in each. In 1779 two Parlin families lived here.

"In Ed Ricker's pasture on the hill are two cellars in very good shape

Three cellars grown up to trees big enough to cut are on the Rangeway road.

"Following a wood road two years ago I came upon a ten-acre lot surrounded by woods, with a cellar near the center. This was the old Baldwin farm back of Mr. Dawes' place. Here, just over the Chelmsford line is the location of the old Fuller's mill. Mr. Garthe owns the lot and has rebuilt the dam making a small lake. It is a very pretty spot.

"For some time I tried in vain to find the site of the Kibbe place, but located it in 1930. When Carlisle became a separate town, Mr. Kibbe did not wish to live in it so in Concord he continued to reside, though his place formed an island of Concord entirely surrounded by Carlisle. This peculiar condition continued for many years. It is shown on maps of both Carlisle and Concord made in 1875.

"Very irregular town boundaries often resulted from the desires of persons living near the proposed line, but I wonder if anywhere else there ever was a piece of one town entirely within another.

"The Kibbe cellar is in the woods some distance from any road now in use. On the North Road is a puzzling situation. In a woodlot, back from the road and near the remains of the Adams grist mill are about a dozen cellars of varying sizes. They are along old wood roads, too near together to be separate farms. They do not appear on the map of 1779 and very likely antedate it. What is the story of this location? Was this the "city" with its garrison house mentioned in the Chelmsford history? Was it the beginning of a village wiped out by the Indians? Who knows?

"Several cellars are near the center of the town. About a hundred feet from Mr. Hastings' home is the foundation of "Bullfrog Hotel" really an old cooper shop. Another cooper shop was near J. H. Wilkins' and one was on Maple St. opposite Mr. Bailey's.

"On the Oscar Robbins farm was once a grist mill. The stones are still there and a large tree has grown through the hole in the center of one of them.

"The Blood farms comprising most of the East quarter were bought from the Indians. The old deed may be seen in Lowell and is most interesting.

"There are many stories about these old places and one can imagine a great many more. On the Gus Adams place was an old stone chimney, so far as I know the only stone one in town. There are many other interesting locations, homes, cider mills, at least seven grist mills, hoop shops, cooper shops and shoe shops.

Of much interest too are the old copper mines and lime quarry abandoned for years, and the granite quarries still being operated.

"The Black Mansion." Maple Street.

The so-called Black Mansion stood on the site of the house erected by Chester Duren on Elm Farm, Maple Street, near the junction of Bedford Road.

Situated on an eminence, it was a conspicuous land-mark because of its size and unpainted weathered blackness. In shape and plan of rooms it was said to be a duplicate of the Blood-Foss house, and was used as a Tavern.

Oxteams and teamsters stopped here going to and from Boston with loads of hoops and produce of all kinds. Rum was sold for three cents a glass. The long back room was the dance hall.

Stephen B.[7] Hodgman, who married Amanda Bowers of Merrimack, N. H., (intentions recorded March 5-1842) was the tavern keeper. Their daughter, Sarah Bowers Hodgman married Frank R. Hatch who apparently succeeded Hodgman in the ownership of the property. He sold it to Chester Duren who tore down the old house Feb. 1903 and built a new one for himself and bride, in 1904, on the same site.

No one knows who built the Black Mansion, or when. It was doubtless very old.

Mr & Mrs Calvin Heald lived here before going to the Miller house on Concord Street.

Ephraim Heald lived here also, and his son Henry B. Heald was born in this old house.

Stephen Benson[7] Hodgman, b. d.
son of Josiah[6] and Sarah Crosby (Cummings) Hodgman.
married, int. March 5-1842,
Amanda Bowers of Merrimack, N. H. b.
d. dau. of

Children:-

1. Mary Amanda, b. Aug. 18-1844, d.
   m. George W. Wiggin
2. Martha Frances, b. July 30-1846, d.
   m. J. Bradley Wiggin, brother of George.

"Bull Frog Hotel."

Where the cellar foundation shows on the edge of the meadow on Westford street in the village center, between Charles Hastings's house and the William Robbins' barn, was located a wheelwright shop, built and owned by Martin Jacobs, son of John and Mabel (Litchfield) Jacobs of Carlisle. He died in Charlestown, Mass., August 21-1826.

George Carter hired the shop and used it for a shoemaker's shop. Men used to gather there and drink liquor as they did in all the places where men got together, and because of the surrounding meadow with its chorus of frog croakings in the evening, and because the shop dispensed liquor, it gained the name of Bull Frog Hotel.

This building burned one Fourth-of-July.

Trees are now growing within the outlines of the foundation walls. (1932).

FURNISHINGS IN THE CONCORD ANTIQUARIAN HOUSE FROM CARLISLE FAMILIES

Lydia Hayward Adams

T-1003 Sampler by Lydia Hayward Adams, aged 10, 1819. She married Benjamin F.[7] Proctor of Carlisle Nov. 10, 1835. "a treasure."

Mary & Christopher Coates

H-807 Sheffield-plate snuffers & tray - Christopher Coates H-807

G-174 Glass Pitcher, engraved C & M Coates. initials in red.

Pi-1100 Portrait of Christopher Coates. artist unknown.

Pi-1101 " " Mary Coates, wife of Christopher Coates.

Per-2001 Walking Stick, thorn ~~ex~~ ivory head - Christopher Coates 1791-1872.

Per-1179 Pocket Book, Christopher Coates Red Pocket Book - Lowell 1826.

Christopher Coates worked as calico printer in Lowell, lived in Carlisle in a house on South Street owned by Ensign Thomas Heald. This house now gone - the property on which it stood, part of Dr. L. K. Lunt's estate.

Son Daniel attended South School close by, which is now a residence on Dr. Lunt's estate.

Christopher Coates travelled to his work in Lowell with Jeremiah Currier in a chaise.

Mary Coates, his wife, was housekeeper for Ensign Thomas Heald (in whose house they lived) both before and after Christopher Coates' death.

Hannah Chandler Green

H-158 Wool wheel

H-161 Pair of wool cards

H-164 Pair of netting needles

H-331 Candle snuffers & tray, painted tin

F-404 Windsor side chair

H-2101 Dinner horn (from old Estabrook place) property of Hannah Chandler Green 1778-1799, wife of Isaiah Green of Carlisle. After death of Hannah Chandler Green Isaiah Green married Hannah Lane of Bedford, 1801. Their second child - Hannah Lane Chandler Green - 1806-1897 - gave the summer house in Green Cemetery to the town of Carlisle in 1874. She and her sister Mrs. Lydia Adams Green Farrar presented Soldiers Monument, which stands in centre of the town of Carlisle, to the town. It was dedicated August 1885.

John Jacobs 1759-1841 F 715

F-715 Looking glass, Queen Anne style, property of John Jacobs of Carlisle. Almost perfect of its type.

Reverend Paul Litchfield

F-709 Light stand, walnut.

F-804 } Two side chairs, walnut
F-804a }

H-2108 Bellows

Property of Reverend Paul Litchfield 1752-1827, first minister of Carlisle, ordained November 1781.

Mrs. Mary Spaulding 1749-1803

H-415 Foot Stove

H-2102 " " Property of Mrs. Mary Spaulding, wife of Zebulun Spaulding.

The Zebulun Spaulding house in the northern part of Carlisle is the largest old house in the town. The Spaulding family was a family "of means, education, & sterling qualities".

*~~Reverend~~ Timothy Wilkins 1732-1820

F-614 Spinet, said to have belonged to ~~Reverend~~ Timothy Wilkins who, in 1758 gave the land for the First Church of Carlisle. Spinet by Hitchcock of London. about 1700 if not earlier, probably between 1690 and 1720. Perfect specimen #1422.

Wood, Elijah

Pi-1118 Daguerreotype of Elijah Wood who married for the second time, Lucy Barrett of Carlisle, August 15, 1844.

*We now know that Timothy Wilkins was not a reverend. Our earlier records attribute the spinet to the Wilkins family of Carlisle, with no mention of Timothy having been a minister.

The above list was compiled by Mrs Howard W. Kent of the Concord Antiquarian Society, October 1934.

Lydia Hayward Adams - (1809-)

T. 1003 Sampler. She is given in Concord vital records as Lydia Haward Adams, daughter of Paul & Rebecca Adams, born Nov. 12-1809. She married Benjamin[7] Proctor of Carlisle, Nov. 10-1835 (b. Aug. 27-1807, d. March 22-1894, son of Benjamin[6], Oliver[5], Oliver[4], Peter[3] Peter[2], Robert[1] Proctor). The Benjamin[6] Proctor family lived in Carlisle, on Stearns Street in the house now owned by Mr Arthur Malcolm, where all their children were born. (Pencil sketch of Paul Adams house in C.A. Soc)

Benj. Franklin[7] and his wife Lydia H. (Adams) Proctor had a daughter Emily who was living in 1931 at 146 Allston St. Cambridge, Mass.

John Jacobs (1759-1841)

F. 715. Queen Anne looking glass.

John Jacobs, Jr. b. Scituate, Mass. Sept. 22-1759, d. Carlisle June 27-1841, was one of the eleven children of Col. John and Hannah (Tolman) Jacobs of Scituate. He married in Scituate, Dec. 15-1783, Mabel Litchfield, sister of the Rev. Paul Litchfield of Carlisle, and came to Carlisle to live in the new home, now the residence of Rev. & Mrs. Benson P. Wilkins, on Rockland Road. Mr. Jacobs was a market-gardener; deacon of the Church in 1812, and one of the founders of the Carlisle Congregational Church. He and his wife sleep in the old Central Burying Ground, Carlisle.

Rev. Paul Litchfield - (1752-1827).

F 709, F 804, F 804a, H 2108. Stand, chairs and bellows.

Rev. Paul Litchfield, first minister of Carlisle, descendant of Lawrence Litchfield of Barnstable, Mass, and son of Thomas and Lydia Litchfield of Scituate, Mass., b. Scituate, March 12-1752, and d. Carlisle, Nov. 7-1781. Graduate of Harvard University 1775, studied theology with Rev. Dr. West of Stockbridge, Mass., ordained minister of the Orthodox Church of Carlisle, Nov. 7-1781 where he served for 46 years, until his death. He m. Mary Bailey, dau. of Benjamin Baily, Scituate, Feb. 2-1778. Both are buried in the old Central Burying-ground, Carlisle.

Mrs Mary Spaulding (1748-1803)

H-415 H-2102. Foot stores.

Mary Fletcher, wife of Zebulon Spaulding of Carlisle, was born Dec. 10-1748 in Chelmsford, d. June 9-1803, dau. of Josiah and Mary (Chamberlain) Fletcher of Chelmsford; m. Nov. 21-1771 (private records say Oct. 21) Zebulon Spaulding, b. Nov. 12-1741, Chelmsford, d. Carlisle, April 11-1829, son of Thomas and Mary (Adams) Spaulding. Their home is on the Lowell Road, now owned by Mr. John Hart.

In 1883 an auction of the Spaulding furnishings was held.

Timothy Wilkins

F 614 Hitchcock Spinet.

Timothy[4] Wilkins, who gave the church land, was b. July 3-1709 in Middleton, Mass., and d. between March & Oct 1791, son of Isaac,[3] (Thomas,[2] Bray[1]) and Anna[3] (Wilkins) Wilkins of Middleton. He married (intentions, Nov. 26-1730) Anna Smith of Salem, Mass, dau. of James Smith of Danvers. She must have died between June 1745 and July 1758 when the deed giving land for a church in Carlisle, was executed, as her name does not appear on it. They had five ch- perhaps more, the oldest being Timothy[5], b. Middleton, Sept. 14-1733, d. Carlisle, Feb. 5-1820; m. at Billerica "before the Rev. John Chandler", Mary Chamberlain of Billerica, b. 1737 and d. Carlisle Jan 28-1820 aged 83.

Timothy[4] Wilkins came to Carlisle in 1739 from Middleton.

Elijah Wood.

Pi-1118 Daguerrotype

Elijah Wood married for the second time Lucy Barrett of Carlisle.

Hannah Chandler Green.

H-158, H-161, H-164, H. 331, F 404, H. 2101. Wool wheel, chair, dinner horn &c.

Hannah Chandler, wife of Isaiah[6] (Zachens,[5] John[4], Samuel[3], John[2], James[1]) Green of Carlisle, was born in Concord Dec. 29-1778, died in Concord March 10-1799 aged 20/2/10., daughter of Dea. Joseph Chandler of Concord, and his wife Lydia Adams. She is buried beside her parents in the Hill Burying ground, Concord.

Isaiah[6] m. (2nd) Hannah Lane of Bedford in 1801. Their dau. Hannah Lane Chandler Green lived on the old homestead until her death in 1897. having carried on the farm for many years. She was an efficient person and proficient in many lines. At the age of 80 she had an auction of (1892) of farm implements, personal effects &c. and passed her remaining years more quietly.

Carlisle Relics
in the Concord Antiquarian Society Building.

Old Catalog Numbers.

566 Spinet, "Thomas Hitchcock fecit, London." Bought from the Wilkins family in Carlisle by Mr J.F. Carr and by him presented to the Society. Date probably about 1730.

568 Light-Stand, raised edge, Rev. Paul Litchfield, first minister of Carlisle. (new catalog number 7. 709, Queen Anne Room)

573 Two claw-foot chairs, Rev. Paul Litchfield 1752-1827, first minister of Carlisle. (new number 7. 804-4a.)

588 Hepplewhite Chair, shield back. Peter Jones. (ancestor of Mrs Augusta Prescott.)

604 Pencil drawing, the old Paul Adams Place, drawn by J. Chandler Melvin (an uncle of John Howard Melvin)

74 Pair plated candlesticks. Peter Jones. (d. 1826)

136 Mirror. John Jacobs of Carlisle. (description and cut in July 1931 House Beautiful). (new number 7. 715 in Chippendale Room)

799 Bellows, Rev. Paul Litchfield of Carlisle.

193 Windsor chair, Hannah Green of Carlisle.

380 Wool Wheel, Hannah Green of Carlisle (The same one that is in the newspaper picture in this book)

386 Pair of Wool Cards. Hannah Green.

401 Pair netting shuttles, Hannah Green

402 Iron Candle snuffers and tray, Hannah Green.

455 Walrus Tooth, fashioned into a marlen spike. J. H. Hodgman of Carlisle.

32, 33 Portraits of Christopher Coates and his wife Mary, of Carlisle, the first man to print on calico. Said to have done this in Lowell at some mill; worked there and lived in the Captain Thomas Heald house. The catalog says "Mr. Coates is said to have been the first calico printer in America, early in the 19th century, while employed at the mills in Lowell. He lived for some time in Carlisle. He died in 1861.

80 Walking stick. Christopher Coates.

95 Mirror - Josiah Blood 1731.

496. Artillery Saber, carried by John Hartwell in the Concord Artillery in War of 1812.

515 Key-Bugle, used in the Band of the Massachusetts Regiment in the Mexican War. Given to Mr. C. E. Davis by the widow of the man who played it — J. W. Flagg. (John Flagg of Concord m. Mary Wilkins, Feb 7-1782 — dau. Timothy & Mary (Chamberlin) Wilkins)

523 Broadside — Poem on the Battle of Bunker Hill, by Elisha Rich, Baptist minister at Chelmsford. Printed at Chelmsford. It was found in 1872 among long forgotten papers of Timothy Adams, a Revolutionary Soldier from Chelmsford who d. 1824. (ancestor of Mrs. Knight).

60th Wedding Anniversary in Carlisle

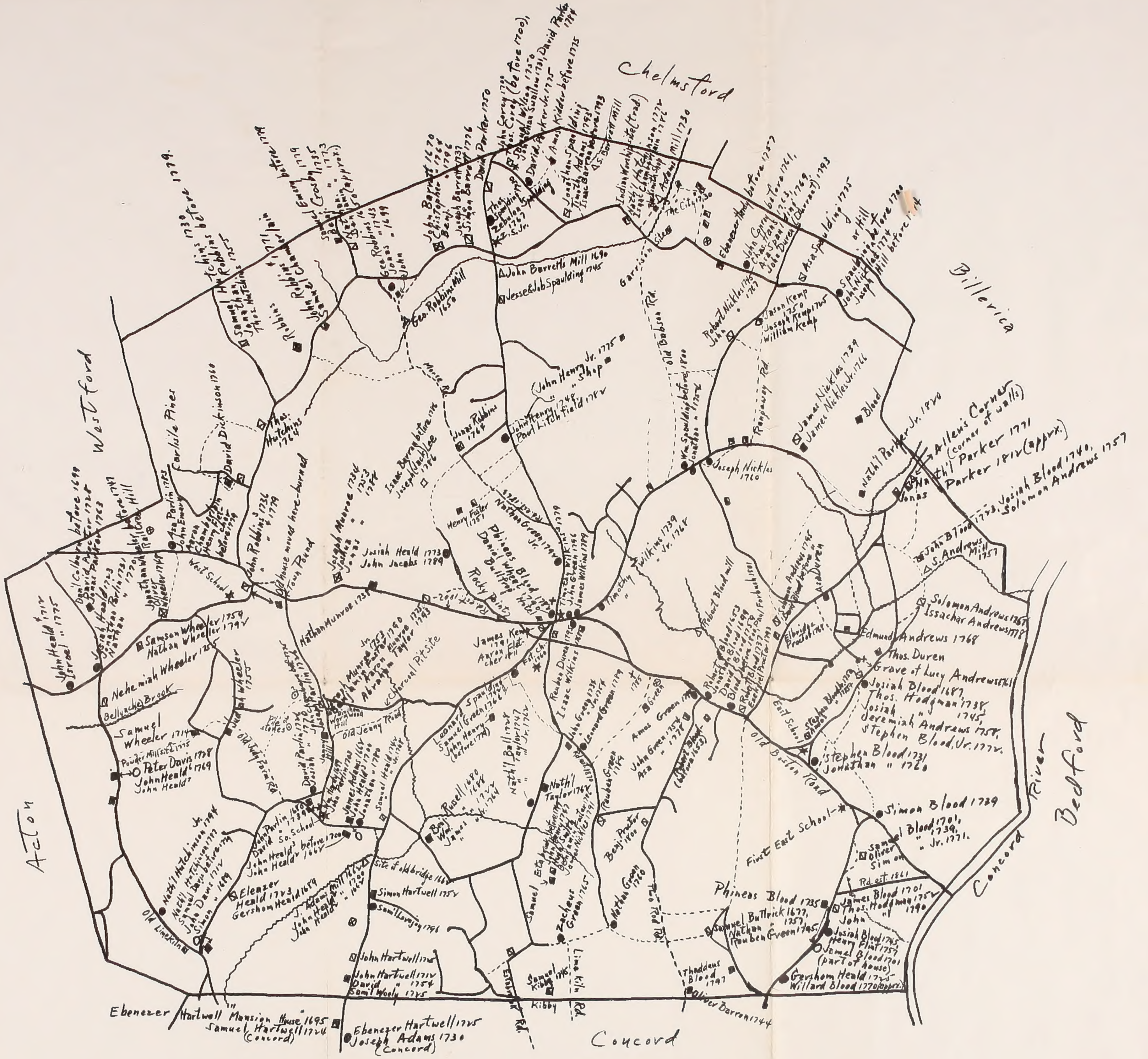
Celebrated by:-

Dr. and Mrs Austin Marsh, on June 14 - 1899.

Golden Weddings

Celebrated by:-

Dr. & Mrs Austin Marsh.	on	June 14 - 1889
Mr. & Mrs. George Frederick Duren	"	July 6 - 1893
Mr. & Mrs Nathaniel Hutchinson	"	April 14 - 1894
Mr. & Mrs Horace Waldo Wilson	"	Sept. 20 - 1895
Mr. & Mrs Amos Kidder Baldwin	"	Dec. 25 - 1901
Mr. & Mrs Gilman Nickles	"	May 10 - 1902
Mr. & Mrs George Warren Wilkins	"	June 10 - 1902
Mr. & Mrs George Henry Heald	"	Nov. 7 - 1929.
Mr & Mrs Andrew Biggi	"	Oct. 17 - 1913.
Mr & Mrs Daniel Lang Chamberlin	"	July 16 - 1934.
Rev. & Mrs Martin Lovering	"	Aug. 5 - 1935.



○ Old house moved to new site	---- Abandoned old roads
● Old house on original site	△ Old mill sites
⊠ Second house on or near previous site	~~ Brooks
⊠ Third " " " " " "	⊙ Berry Corner △ Allen's Corner
☆ Fourth " " " " " "	✱ School sites ✱
■ Filled-in cellar hole	⊗ Indian {Settlement / Cemetery} (traditional)
■ Partially filled-in cellar hole	+ Private grave or cemetery
— Present town roads	Present Carlisle before 1800 (approx.)

Home sites of many early settlers

D. A. Lapham 1969